The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7552. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE MESSAGE ON SPAIN AND CUBA.

NO RECOMMENDATION TO RECOGNIZE CUBA TO BE MADE—PUBLICATION OF THE SPANISH CORRESPONDENCE PROBABLY DEFERRED FOR SOME TIME—THE NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It is not likely that the real condition of the correspondence between this Government and Spain will be made known before the publication of the President's Message, and perhaps may not be fully disclosed even then. Enough is known, however, to warrant a very confident belief that no recommendation of granting belligerent rights to, or recognizing the independence of, the Cuban Government will be made in the President's annual Message. It does not seem probable at the present time that the correspondence will have reached that stage where the Government of the United States would be justified in taking any such extreme action, and there can certainly be discovered no desire on the part of the Administration to embroil the country in needless war with Spain or any other Government. Almost all that has been printed on the subject has been the merest speculation, most of which has been the farthest possible removed from the truth. Whatever the hopes of especially interested parties may be in respect to the unusual naval preparations, it is safe to reiterate the statement that they are wholly precautionary, and are not made with any intention of precipitating hostilities, either directly or indirectly. What the nature of the demands made upon Spain by this Government may be is wholly unknown, and, excepting that Spain has manifested a pacific and yielding disposition, the nature of her reply does not seem to be known in detail to our own Government. In considering this question is must also be remembered that Congress will be in session many months, and that there would be plenty of time hereafter to present any exigencies which may arise to the consideration of that body.

SHORTENING THE ROUTE TO CHINA.

THE NICARAGUA AND OTHER SURVEYS—REPORT OF THE COMMISSION EXAMINING THE VARIOUS PROPOSED ROUTES—IMPORTANCE OF A SHIP CANAL TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The commission appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the merits of the various ship canal routes for connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans has prepared a preliminary report which will be presented to the President to-morrow. Gen. Humphreys, of the Army; Commodore Ammen, of the Navy, and Capt. Patterson, of the coast survey, constitute the commission. The problem of connecting the two oceans has occupied the attention, as the report says, of statesmen, navigators, and mariners for at least 375 years. The enormous saving of distance, time, cost, and risk which it would give to the world has been carefully tabulated. There remains nothing to show but the feasibility of the route. This, the Commissioners' report claims, has been done in the surveys made upon the Nicaragua route. The commission examined all the reports of surveys that have been made. Under the Darien route there are several distinct surveys: the Nap-pi, recently reported in these dispatches by Lieut. Collins; the Caledonia, the Sasardi, and the San Blas. Besides these are the reports upon the Tehuantepec, the Nicaragua, and the Panama routes. The surveys of the Panama and Nicaragua routes were made by Capt. Lull, of the Navy. Capt. Schufeldt, of the Navy, surveyed the Tehuantepec route, and Capt. Selfridge, of the Navy, the others. All these gentlemen were before the commission in its recent examination, and with maps aided in the explanation of the reports made by them. Upward of sixty thousand dollars has been already expended upon these surveys. It is now regarded as of the highest importance that the United States take some action at once to carry out the feasible plans of the ship canal, in order to prevent either France or England from coming in and reaping the honor and profit of this great enterprise.

The result of this work cannot be fully estimated. The great saving in the carrying trade and the facilitating of the connections between Eastern Asia and Western America with Europe cannot be readily surmised. When the canal is completed nearly one-half of the carrying trade of the world will be revolutionized. The commission has made a most thorough examination of all the evidence before them, and warmly urge upon Congress the need of speedy action. Besides the testimony of the naval officers who have made the surveys, they had also the testimony of a civil commission made up of Messrs. Walton and Ammen, and Major McFarland, of the Army Engineer Corps, who have examined carefully the feasibility of a ship canal. In examining the various reports objections of an almost insurmountable nature were found in all but the Nicaragua route. It is a longer route than any of the others, with the exception, perhaps, of the Tehuantepec route, but its other advantages more than make up the bad feature of length. It is the only route where the climate is not dangerous to health. In the lower routes the malaria would destroy the greater portion of the workmen before the canal would be completed. It is the only route where a proper supply of water could be found, Lake Nicaragua upon this route being capable of furnishing a constant and uniform supply of water. The other routes are very defective in many other ways. They extend through a worthless waste of country that is impossible of development. The route through Nicaragua is represented as the paradise of Central America, and would return untold wealth under proper development.

The cost of the ship canal via the Nicaragua route is thus recapitulated by A. G. Menocal, Chief Engineer of Capt. Lull's expedition. The total distance from the harbor of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, is 181 26-100 statute miles. The cost for the Canal for this distance is thus summarized:

Western Division	$21,680,777
Middle Division	715,658
Eastern Division	25,020,914
Harbor of Brito	2,337,739
Harbor of Greytown	2,822,630
Total	$52,577,718
Add twenty-five per cent. for contingencies	13,144,429
Grand total	$65,722,147

For the comparatively small sum of sixty odd millions, the commission claims, an enormous return would be made. One item alone, it is thought, would make the expense of building the canal a good investment, and that is the shipment of California products to Europe and the ports upon the Atlantic coast, but more especially to Europe. California ships large quantities of wheat to the European markets at present. All of this wheat has to go around by Cape Horn, meeting the dangers of that stormy passage and encountering a long delay and expense that would all be obviated by the canal.

To allow any foreign power to build this canal and we pay tolls to them for its use is a thing which the commission thinks the people of this country will not tolerate. The report advances arguments sustaining the Nicaragua route, the principal among which is that the climate through which the route passes is favorable to the construction and operation of the canal.

THE RECEIVING-SHIP VERMONT.

DANGER TO THE HEALTH OF RECRUITS FROM OVERCROWDING—SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE CHARACTER OF RECRUITS BY EDUCATION AND BETTER TREATMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The report of Capt. Shufeldt, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy Department, has been submitted to the Secretary. After referring to the work of the bureau the report says: "I have respectfully to invite your attention to the frequently overcrowded state of the receiving-ship at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. This overcrowding endangers the health as well as the comfort of the recruits, and I would, therefore, recommend that the hulk Vermont be roofed and fitted up with mess-rooms, dormitories, kitchens, &c., capable of accommodating 600 persons, to be used as a supplement to the receiving-ship when occasion may require. This arrangement is urgently recommended as a sanitary measure. During the excitement of 1873, resulting from the threatened disturbance with Spain, the recruits being crowded upon the receiving-ship without sufficient facilities for their comfort or cleanliness, and almost without shelter, disease of nearly every form appeared among them. Sick and discontented, the men either deserted or were drafted for service, unfit from these causes to perform the duties required of them. Such a condition of things demands a remedy. Aside from the destructive effect upon the efficiency of the Navy, it is disgraceful to the country and a justifiable cause of discontent, and its concomitant desertion." The report advocates additional means for the comfort and protection of seamen. It says: "The time has come when something besides coercion must be used to improve the morale of the Navy. Educate the man for the service and you give him inducements to remain in it, by consulting his wants both mental and physical. The records prove that the fear of punishment does not deter men from deserting. The taking away of the provocation to desert is suggested, and then, when desertion does occur, punish it with rigors of military law. The statute books are full of enactments in favor of the officers of the Navy, but there are very few in favor of its seamen. Under the law a number of boys have been already enlisted to serve until the age of twenty-one, and a system of training has been established and regulations have been adopted to the end that boys may be educated for sailors in the Navy. There are now 260 of these boys under training with the most satisfactory results." The report urgently recommends that Congress be asked to authorize the enlistment of 500 in addition to the allotted *personnel* of the Navy, and that an outfit of clothing, not to cost more than $50, be furnished each boy. This recommendation and the one previously noted in regard to the health and comfort of recruits are the first steps urged for the improvement of the morale of the seamen in the Navy.

THE TARIFF ON SUGARS.

PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION—A CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Treasury Department has prepared the following important circular to be sent to the Collectors of Customs at all the large ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. It will be seen that it proposes an absolute change in the methods of grading sugars for purposes of taxation, in the interest of the Government, and to prevent errors and frauds:

The department is in receipt of communications touching the question of the present tariff on sugars and the classification according to the Dutch standards of color. It is alleged that the number of grades renders the system erroneous, or at least of doubtful propriety, since experts will grade the same sugars differently, and as great frauds are committed upon the revenue by sugar refiners, in the way of drawback. It is also alleged that sugars are darkened in color in the process of manufacture without the introduction of foreign substances, so that a grade of sugar is made which in richness is almost as high a standard as loaf sugar, but so dark in color as to entitle it to pass at the lowest Muscovado duty. In view of the premises, a change in the present mode of classification and grading of sugars is suggested to the department as follows:

First—That sugars should be graded by polarization.

Second—That the Government should adopt the system of refining in bond, as they do in England, Germany, and other countries; and

Third—That the following grades or classifications should be made, viz.:

1. Candy, brown or white refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, and manufactures of refined sugar, — per cent. ad valorem and a specific duty of — per pound.
2. White clayed sugar, or sugar equal to white clayed, — per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of — per pound.
3. Yellow muscovado and brown clayed sugar, — per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of — per pound.
4. Brown muscovado sugar, — per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of — per pound.
5. Any other kind of sugar, including concentrated melado and concrete, — per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of — per pound.
6. Melado and cane juice, — per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of — per pound.
7. Molasses, — per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of — pound.

The department would be pleased to have an expression of your views upon the whole subject, together with such suggestions as you may be pleased to make touching any proposed change in the existing law relating to the classification of sugars.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, Nov. 28.—The announcement is made here that at the annual meeting of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, in the latter part of January, Hon. J. C. Walkley, for a series of years President, will retire and Mr. E. B. Wiggin, of Boston, a lawyer and well-known business man, will succeed him. Mr. H. J. Furber, of New-York, will take the Vice Presidency, and Mr. L. H. White, now Vice President and Treasurer, will retain the latter position. As there has been some question as to the investments of the company—though its perfect solvency has never been questioned—in Connecticut Valley Railroad second mortgage bonds, the new management will add $500,000 to the assets, so as to make a clear surplus above all liabilities under the four per cent. rule of valuations. The present assets of the company are over thirteen million dollars.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

METHODS OF ELECTION—A REPUBLICAN DEFEAT—THE NEWEST PRESS LAWS—M. GAMBETTA'S VIEWS—QUEEN ISABELLA AND HER MAJOR-DOMO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 15, 1875.

It is very natural that the Republicans should try to find excuses for their defeat in the debate upon the Electoral law, and that they should now try to make light of the victory gained by their antagonists. That is always the way in this game game of politics, no matter in what country it is played. And, after all, they now say the difference between the two systems is not so very great, and the adoption of the *scrutin d'arrondissement* does not prevent us from hoping that we may have victory upon our side in the coming elections. This is perfectly true, and after the great battle has been decided the impartial observer may well ask whether it was worth while to lay so much stress upon either of these two principles. Judged solely as a principle, or taken in the abstract, the *scrutin de liste* seems to me to be a monstrous error; but when applied to France I can find many extenuating circumstances. In our country, for example, we choose our representatives to Congress by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and our Presidential electors by *scrutin de liste*. Both systems are practiced by us. Now I am fond enough of the institutions of my country to think that there must be some good in any system that has stood the test of experience, and hence am not prepared to denounce either system *per se*. The inference is that principles have really less to do with our public polity than the application of them, and that, in matters of principle, no hard and fast lines can be drawn for the guidance of the whole world. The principles that work well in one country do not apply with equal force in another. The more I study these questions the more skeptical and charitable I become, and the less inclined do I feel to blame systems which do not work, or which are not working, in my own country. There is something good in both systems, and the problem is to get at it in a way to enable us to make a practical test. What we want mainly is to protect the interests of minorities, and that appears to be best done by localizing the elections, or by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. On the other hand, the public interests would be better served by allowing us to elect the best men of our country in any locality, and that can only be done by taking something from the *scrutin de liste*. Why should we not allow Louisiana to send some eminent Northern man—say Gen. Dix or other prominent man—to represent her interests in Congress? In this rapid way I have tried to indicate that there is something to be said on both sides of this important question, and I have no manner of doubt, since we go on improving in everything, that some system will be soon evolved which will unite the interests that are now conflicting. Every American who has studied this electoral question must have observed that our system of electing Presidential electors has a far different bearing than it had in the early days of the Republic. The conditions have changed; the system will soon have to follow the conditions. In France it is the same; the conditions are constantly changing; no system can be regarded as permanent. In 1871 a single question was before the country, (making terms of peace with Germany,) and the system of the *scrutin de liste* answers every purpose when a single question is to be answered by the country. Now we have diverse questions to be answered, for diverse interests are at stake, and the object of the elections is to get at the real sentiment of the nation. For that purpose the *scrutin d'arrondissement* is the best, and if the country is really Republican that party will lose little by not having the *scrutin de liste*. Of course I speak now of the real Republicans, and not of the Radicals who call themselves Republicans, but who are constantly doing harm to the true Republic. As we are apt to confound the two under the general term of "Republican," I always feel a desire to separate the two, for Republicans, in our sense of the term, are rare in France.

THE LAWS ON THE PRESS.

The present Ministry seems inclined to hurry through all pending questions, in order to get the Assembly out of its way. After the passage of the Electoral law, it will be necessary to take up the law upon the press, for the state of siege, which still exists in thirty departments, can only be changed when the Press law is voted. The Government has made that a condition to the raising of martial law. M. Dufaure has presented his bill for the control of the press, and it is sharply discussed by the organs of all parties. Republicans, Bonapartists, and Monarchists are agreed in saying that M. Dufaure's law is entirely too Draconian. For the specification and classification of the offenses of the press, M. Dufaure has gone to the law of 1819, and for the penalties attached to these offenses he has taken the law of 1849, the two most stringent press laws among the thirty odd made by French legislators. As the entire press is against the Garde des Sceaux, I do not think that his law will pass, at least not without a great many modifications, for in many points it would make a worse position for the press than the laws of the state of siege now in force. The question now comes up as to whether or not perfect liberty of the press is possible in France. Theoretically speaking I am a partisan of perfect liberty of the press, but my experience with the French press has made me extremely doubtful upon the question of expediency. The public opinion which acts as a censor upon the press in England and the United States, which checks its excesses and reproves its errors, is not sufficiently strong in France. The schoolmaster has something to do before this force will become a power. Meanwhile the legislator has to interfere to a certain extent, and the best press law will be that which gives the required protection to society, *en attendant*, the growth of a healthy public opinion, with the least hardship to the press. Draconian laws rarely accomplish that which is expected of them. This proposition follows from the apothegm that the best governed country is that which is governed the least, and the best laws are those which have been lightest upon a people, or those which are cheerfully accepted by an entire nation. A press law which gives rise to general criticism bears prima facie evidence of its faultiness in some part or other. The press here does not influence public opinion as in other countries; it pretends to control imperiously, and it resorts to scandalous abuse in case of opposition or revolt. Its effect is not very great. Three-fourths of the French press opposed the plebiscite of 1870, which gave a vote of confidence to the Empire, and seven-tenths of the Paris press opposed Barodet, who defeated M. de Rémusat. This leads to the inference that the best way of controlling the press is to let it very severely alone, but that the different parties will not permit. Each party calls for laws to use against another, and thinks it an outrage if the same law is applied to itself. When M. Gambetta was in the tribune the other day he pretended to represent the extreme element of liberal ideas, yet he did not dare to ask liberty of the press without restriction. In his opinion a journal ought to be free to attack and abuse society, religion, property, and the family, but it should feel the rigors of the law the moment it says a word against universal suffrage or the democracy. Others take the reverse of this proposition. Certainly no man ever had better opportunities for establishing the principle of liberty of the press than M. Gambetta when dictator, or very near it. Yet he suppressed more journals than any two men who ever held the reins of power before him; he broke up the Councils Generals and created categories in the exercise of universal suffrage. The Commune itself suppressed the *Siècle* and the *Mot d'Ordre*, two of the most radical journals ever printed. It may be remarked, too, as a corollary to this, that liberty of public instruction was repudiated and opposed by the extreme Liberals themselves. Liberty, as understood here, is liberty for one's self and party, but when the same liberty is used by an adversary it is called license, and the law is expected to come down upon it with a heavy hand. Hence I have reason to fear that perfect liberty of the press in France is a chimerical idea at this time, but between that and the Draconian project of M. Dufaure there is a wide latitude. The best way, perhaps, would be to put the press under the common law, but through vanity the journalists themselves object to that. If, then, we must have special laws, they should be as moderate as possible, and should specify very clearly the nature of the offenses to be sent before a jury. The fault of previous press laws has been that only a vague idea of the nature of press offenses could be gleaned from them, which left the authorities free to interpret offenses in their own manner. I have not yet seen the text of M. Dufaure's law, but hear that it is the most stringent of any ever yet proposed.

A QUEEN AND HER MAJOR-DOMO.

Doubtless many of your readers will recall the quarrel between Queen Isabella, of Spain, and her *maître d'hotel*, which came before the courts some time ago. I did not say anything about the case at the time, because I merely speak of law cases while *sub judice*, but I saw the affair reported in some American journals with some unfavorable comments upon the ex-Queen. Some writers made jokes upon the case, some took a sarcastic view, some grew pathetic over their sympathy with the honest tradesmen who were defrauded by the Queen. For all I know there may be a special pleasure in saying ill-natured things about persons in Isabella's high position, but I cannot see the reason for it. Ordinary people ought to feel that the principle of *égalité* has made great progress when an ex-Queen can be summoned before the law courts at all. But no considerations or sentiments should prevent us from searching for the justice of any cause. The facts of this case are these: Queen Isabella, during her first year or two here, was so outrageously swindled by her servants and cooks that she determined to have her table served by contract. Many bids were made, and that of one Blanchard accepted. He agreed to furnish the Queen's table daily at twelve francs per head, the written engagement exonorating Isabella from any payments above that sum, and what was to be given for the sum was clearly specified. The contract was *à forfait*, as they say here, or solely on the responsibility of the contractor. Blanchard made a considerable sum of money by the contract, for the Queen always had a large number of guests, (and it ordinarily costs no more for three than for two and so on in proportion,) and when he had filled his purse he suddenly left town. But he took the precaution to add to his economies by running up tradesmen's bills in every direction. It was for these debts that Isabella was sued, and as she thought that the matter did not concern her in the least, she did not take the trouble to appear in court. Hence, she was condemned by default. The case was reopened, and came up yesterday. Isabella was called upon to swear whether or not she had promised to be responsible for the bills of Rosuoblet, and others, who presented claims against her for goods delivered to Blanchard. The Queen came into court by the judges' door, and was escorted to a seat by her advocates, who grouped themselves about her. Isabella raised her hand and swore that she had never made any engagements, tacitly or otherwise, with Rosuoblet and others, and that her contract with Blanchard was *à forfait*. She then left in the same way. As the shopkeepers could not bring forward any proof beyond their own attestations the court decided that they had no grounds for an action against the Queen, who was in no wise responsible for the debts of her contractor, Blanchard, and that, if any further steps were taken, they must be against that individual. This is clearly justice, for if any other conclusion had been arrived at the contracts *à forfait* would be simply a delusion. I hope that the journals which saw fit to blame Queen Isabella at first will now candidly acknowledge that she was in the right.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—1 A. M.—The low barometer last night in Iowa is now north of the lower lakes. Cloudy weather with rain has prevailed from the south-west and Tennessee to the lakes, the Middle States and New-England, turning into snow in the northern portions of the last districts. Rapidly rising barometer, brisk and high north-westerly winds, and decidedly cold clearing weather have extended from the north-west over the upper lake region, Indiana, Missouri, and Indian Territory. The temperature has fallen to zero and 30° below in the North-west where the barometer is unusually high.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, rising barometer, winds shifting to west and north and increasing to brisk and high, with clearing and decidedly cold weather.

For the canal regions of Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, and New-Jersey, the temperature will fall considerably below freezing on Monday night.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, Grand Haven, along Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and are ordered along the coast from Virginia to Maine.

THE WEATHER IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—At midnight the weather is growing rapidly colder and more blustering. Thermometer at Sioux City is reported as being 11° below zero.

CHARLES O'CONOR DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Mr. Charles O'Conor is lying dangerously ill at his residence at Fort Washington, and his recovery is considered extremely doubtful. A TIMES reporter called last night to inquire into his condition, and was told that, although he is very ill, no immediate apprehensions of his death were entertained. Prayers for his recovery were offered in the principal Roman Catholic churches of this City yesterday.

THE PLAINS AND BORDER.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

THE BLACK HILLS QUESTION—THE MILITARY AS INDIAN CIVILIZERS—EXASPERATING STATE OF AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE—THE GULF STATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Gen. Sheridan, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, recommends that some immediate action be taken "that will settle this Black Hills question, and relieve us from an exceedingly disagreeable and embarrassing duty. I feel quite satisfied," he adds, "that all the country south of the Yellowstone River, from the Black Hills of the Cheyenne as far west as Big Horn Valley, and perhaps as far west as Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone is gold bearing, but as to the amount of the gold deposit I cannot say. It may be great; it may be small. The Sioux Indians, numbering about 25,000, now hold this extensive and perhaps very valuable country, and in addition the belt eastward from the base of the Black Hills of the Cheyenne to the Missouri River, which would make about 10,000 acres of land for the head of each family, and perhaps much more, without one single acre being cultivated; while the maximum amount given by the Government to an adult white settler is only 160 acres, on which he has to live, build a hut, put up fences, till the ground, and pay taxes. Hence much of the trouble of protecting Indian reservations, the hardy pioneer having very little consideration for the red man who has so much, and is still so idle and worthless. It would have been better if Indians had been considered as a part of the population of the United States and dealt with generously, and, when forced on reservations, which is always the case, let them be reasonable in size, subject to especial rule and government until they are fitted to obey the ordinary laws of the country for the control of all our people. But at present we see the ridiculous anomaly of having most stringent laws, municipal, State, and Federal, with penalties such as imprisonment in Penitentiary, and even the gallows, for the government of intelligent whites, while we are attempting to govern these poor wild savages without any power over them, or any laws at all. The observation of many years in my own command, and throughout most of the Indian country for the last twenty years, has left the impression that the present system of civilizing the wild portion of our Indian inhabitants has not met with a success that gives a fair equivalent for the expense, trouble, and bloodshed which have attended it. I believe there is a true humanity in making the reservations reasonably small, dividing them into tracts for the heads of families, making labor gradually compulsory and compelling children to go to school. To accomplish this purpose, to civilize, make self-supporting, and save many more of these poor people than otherwise can be saved, I believe it is best to transfer the Indian Bureau to the military, and let it be taken under the gradual administration of the Army, governed and controlled in responsibility of account in accordance with our present system. The Indians would thus be humanely and justly and honestly dealt with, and I believe if this had always been the case there would have been but few of the troubles and bloody records which have characterized the civilization of the Indians in the many years gone by.

On the subject of the border robberies by Mexicans he says:

"The troops stationed along the Rio Grande have had the humiliating duty of attempting to protect our citizens and their property from raids by people of a foreign country, who came over the boundary in armed parties to steal cattle, and do not hesitate to attack and kill our citizens when necessary to accomplish their purpose. The low stage of water in the Rio Grande and its great length—twelve or fifteen hundred miles—make the duty of protecting it difficult, in fact, almost impossible, with the few troops available for this purpose. In speaking of this duty as a humiliating one, I do not mean that it is not perfectly legitimate, for any duty is such which has for its object the protection of the lives and property of the people on an international boundary line. But when it is considered that these armed parties as soon as they are pursued take refuge on the opposite bank of the river, and there, in sight of our troops, which dare not cross, graze and slaughter the stolen cattle with impunity, the sight is very mortifying to those engaged in the protection of that frontier. This condition of affairs has been going on for the last twenty years."

Affairs in the Gulf States are thus spoken of by him:

"In the Department of the Gulf everything seems to be getting along quietly. Last Winter, when the department came under my jurisdiction, I thought it best to call a halt in a forcible way on much lawlessness from armed bands, which action brought the attention of the Government and the law-abiding and good people of the country to a growing and inhuman evil. Peace has been the result, and prosperity, I hope, will follow."

BRIG. GEN. TERRY'S REPORT.

MILITARY POSTS RECOMMENDED—STRAW BIDDING FOR ARMY SUPPLY CONTRACTS—THE FRAUDS PERPETRATED—GRASSHOPPER RAVAGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, shows that the total force in that department consists of 224 officers, 3,423 enlisted men, and sixty-two Indian scouts. He recommends that a post of four companies be established at the forts of the Musselshell River, to be occupied by a mixed force of cavalry and infantry, with a view to the abandonment of Camp Baker, in Montana, and also the establishment of another post near the head of navigation on the Yellow Stone, near the mouth of the Big Horn. He reviews at some length the operations in the department during the past year, and concurs in a recommendation of Major Du Barry, Chief Commissary of Subsistence in that department, which relates to fraudulent bids for Government contracts.

After referring to the great difficulty experienced in making contracts, in consequence of the number of fraudulent bids received, he says: "This straw bidding is practiced to such an extent as to be seriously detrimental to the interests of the Government; to bring discredit on the system of advertising for proposals, and to cause many to look upon it as a farce. It tends to deter honest and reliable men from bidding, and raises up a horde of unscrupulous professional bidders, without means to do what they propose, who have no intention of furnishing the supplies, and whose only object is to make money at the expense of the Government by getting a bonus from some bidder at a higher rate for not responding to their lowest bid if accepted. There is still another class who offer bids at different prices for the same thing, one, generally the highest, in their own name, and others in the names of tools, of whom there are plenty to do such dirty work. If a rival party has offered a bid next higher than the lowest of the tools, such tool appears, enters into the contract, furnishes good securities, and with means furnished by his employer the contract is fulfilled. Should no rival bid interfere between the lowest and the next highest of the tools, the lowest does not respond, and so on until the highest bid is reached." He says: "I believe this pernicious style of bidding may be, to a very great extent, stopped by requiring the bids to be accompanied by a certified check for a reasonable sum proportionate to the amount of the contract, such check to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, each bid to embody an express provision for the forfeiture of the check accompanying it in case the bid is accepted and the bidder fails to execute and deliver to the proper officer a contract in due form, with a satisfactory bond for its faithful performance."

He says the sanitary condition of the troops in the department has been excellent, only fifteen deaths from disease having occurred in the whole command.

In regard to the distribution of supplies to persons suffering from grasshopper ravages in Minnesota and Dakota, he says the whole number of persons enrolled was 14,359, and rations were issued to them for a period of twenty-five days. The officers in charge of the enrollment and of the issue of supplies became, during their intercourse with the people, strongly impressed with the belief that the representations which had been made in regard to the amount of loss and suffering caused by grasshopper ravages was greatly exaggerated. A great number of applications were rejected upon investigation, and there is too much reason to fear that many who received the aid of the Government secured their enrollment by false pretenses notwithstanding the conscientious effort which was made to prevent such fraud.

In conclusion, Gen. Terry reports that there are no military reservations in his department which can be disposed of without injury to the service.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

VIEWS OF A RUSSIAN ORGAN IN BRUSSELS ON THE BRITISH PURCHASE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—*Le Nord*, the Russian organ, believes however great the consequences of England's purchase of the canal shares may be, the transaction cannot endanger the peace of Europe. The purchase affects the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, especially France, and it seems impossible for the affair to be completed without an international arrangement. It would amount to sheer confiscation for England to undertake the management of the canal. If it be not desired that the civilizing work of the canal become a mere instrument of trade, arrangements must be made to render the change compatible with the interests of the world and the means of solid guarantees.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE RIGHT OF OTHER POWERS TO PROTEST.

LONDON, Nov. 29—6 A. M.—The *Times* in its leading article states that the powers were not notified before the purchase of the Suez Canal shares was made, because there was no time for notification, and also because the powers had no right to protest in such a case.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

PROPOSED ALLIANCE BETWEEN SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO IN FAVOR OF HERZEGOVINA.

RAGUSA, Nov. 28.—It is stated here that with a view to preventing Austrian intervention Montenegro has proposed to Servia an offensive and defensive alliance in favor of Herzegovina, and if the offer is accepted both countries will take joint action in April.

MONTENEGRIN PREPARATIONS FOR A DECISIVE BATTLE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A telegram from Berlin to the *Times* reports that Montenegro is getting a force of 11,000 men ready, with a view to a decisive encounter, which is expected around Goransko and Gatschke. The Prince of Montenegro informed Austria that his people would perhaps take part in the conflict, and Austria curtly answered that the Prince was the best judge of his own actions.

THE BATTLE OF PIVA—A TURKISH DEFEAT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Odessa asserts that the battle at Piva really resulted in a positive defeat for the Turks, who in their official despatches on the 17th claimed that they had routed the insurgents.

BRITISH CHANNEL COLLISIONS.

THE IRON-CLAD MONARCH STRIKES A PENSACOLA SHIP—BOTH DAMAGED.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 28.—The British iron turret-ship Monarch, of the Channel fleet, came in collision to-day with the Holden, from Pensacola for London. The Holden was badly damaged, her bows being smashed in. The man-of-war was also seriously injured, and both vessels have put into this harbor. The Holden's officers assert that the Monarch tried to cross their bows, and after the collision steamed away without offering assistance.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The bark Horace Beales has been towed into Milford, having been disabled by collision with another vessel. Her bows are broken in and her bowsprit is gone.

SPAIN.

EARLY CONVOCATION OF THE CORTES—MINISTERIAL CHANGES—THE KING TO JOIN THE ARMY IN THE NORTH DEC. 9.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—A Cabinet council, at which the King was present, was held yesterday. It was resolved that a decree convoking the Cortes, should be promulgated before Dec. 5. A change in the Cabinet was also resolved upon. Canovas del Castillo will resume the Presidency of the Ministry this week. O. Toreno, Mayor of Madrid, becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The King to-day conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece on Castillo.

The officers of the Royal staff have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to accompany the King to the Army of the North, on Dec. 9.

THE MALAY OUTBREAK.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE BRITISH FROM HONG KONG—SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 29—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Rangoon says large reinforcements of British troops from Hong Kong have arrived at Perak. Gov. Jervois has issued a pacific proclamation. Hostilities are suspended pending the answer of the native chiefs to the British demands and the arrival of reinforcements from India.

GERMANY.

THE CASE OF TREASON AGAINST COUNT VON ARNIM.

LONDON, Nov. 29—5 A. M.—The *Morning Post's* special dispatch from Berlin says a report is current that the Senate of the State Tribunal has ruled that the charge of treason against Count Von Arnim is admissible.

FRANCE.

THE HARBOR OF BOULOGNE OFFICIALLY DECLARED OPEN.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The harbor of Boulogne, which has been partially blocked since the 7th inst., has been officially declared open.

THE PRINCETON TROUBLE.

WHY THE STUDENTS WERE EXPELLED.

TWENTY-ONE MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE DISMISSED—THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE—VIEWS OF BOTH PARTIES INTERESTED—PROBABLE REINSTATEMENT OF MOST OF THE COLLEGIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 28, 1875.

The expulsion of a number of the students of the College of New-Jersey, accused of being members of various Greek-letter secret societies, has given rise to much comment at this place among students and others. Various inaccurate statements, too, have been put forth in regard to the matter, calculated to do injustice to one or another of the parties to the controversy. With a view of adding to and filling in the details of the affair, as well as with the purpose of getting at the true state of facts in connection with the movement against the secret societies a TIMES correspondent visited various members of the Faculty as well as several students to-day, and obtained their views in the matter. It appears that twenty-one students, including eighteen members of the Senior Class, were dismissed on Monday last. The specific offense charged against them was that they violated the pledge against joining secret societies to which each candidate for admission into the college is obliged to subscribe. Careful inquiry showed that the measure was concurred in by the entire Faculty of the college, though the action taken by the college officials is not entirely satisfactory to many of the students. One of the oldest members of the Faculty stated that the law of the college against secret societies never was, as had been stated, a dead letter. Difficulties have, however, attended the discovery of these organizations with their constituent members. Whenever discovery has been made the parties convicted of the offense have been promptly dismissed. Last year two students were dismissed for this cause. Of the twenty-one dismissed this year fifteen dismissals were due to this cause. The remaining six were dismissed for other acts of misconduct, though these six were also suspected of belonging to the Greek-letter societies. The present somewhat summary action of the Faculty came about in this wise: Toward the close of the last academic year the Faculty discovered that, in spite of the prohibition contained in the pledge taken by the students on their admission to the college, the secret societies were rapidly gaining in strength, and they resolved to investigate the matter at the beginning of the present collegiate year. Accordingly, after attending to the preliminary business incident to the opening of the college, the Faculty set themselves to work to ascertain the facts about it. The result was that they discovered such evidence as convinced them that the persons who were recently dismissed were members of secret societies. Some of the accused did not deny it. The Faculty then took action in the cases according to the law. Issue had been joined between the secret societies and the great halls—the Whig and Cliosophic Societies—and either they or the secret societies had to fall. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated, at Yale and elsewhere, that whenever the secret societies flourished, the societies like the Whig and Cliosophic, devoted to literary, historical, and rhetorical culture, failed. It has been stated that the proceedings against the secret societies were pushed through by Dr. Lyman H. Atwater, one of the Faculty, in the absence of President McCosh. This, however, is denied, Dr. McCosh being of one mind with all the Faculty in demanding the abolition of the secret fraternities. The Faculty have dismissed the men belonging to the secret societies, but they have the power of re-considering their action, and will probably do so in many of the cases. What they desire is to gain sufficient guarantee that the societies shall not be re-established at the college. The aim is not to get rid of the men, but to get rid of the societies—in other words, to kill the societies and save the men. The Whig and Cliosophic Societies saw the menace contained in the existence of the secret societies long ago, and in 1872 passed a resolution requiring candidates for admission to sign a pledge against belonging to secret societies. Again, the secret societies are all designed, in greater or less degree, for convivial purposes. They are also secret organizations, tending to influence all college elections for honors or otherwise among the students. They become centres for the protection of all the evils to which colleges are liable. In addition, they add to the unnecessary expenses incident to the obtaining of a liberal education, and have their influence in deterring persons from going through college. Secret societies had a pretty good development at Princeton until about the year 1856, when the pledge against them began to be enforced. The benefit and power of the pledge consist in keeping out of such societies nearly all of the most conscientious class of students, thus enabling the college authorities to deal summarily with those who join these organizations.

The dismissed students and their friends, however, do not take the same view of matters as the Faculty. They still say that the society men have been acting under the supposition that the college pledge relating to secret societies is a dead letter. In the early portion of the present term, however, they found out indirectly through some Alumni members that the fraternities were to be attacked by the Faculty. On learning this, all the fraternities disbanded and shipped their charters to the "mother chapters." Five secret organizations were in existence at the college. They were the Zeta Psi, Delta Phi, Phi Kappa Sigma, Sigma Phi, and Sigma Ki. The foundation of these societies at the college dates back to 1848, the Delta Phi being the oldest. The men dismissed were from four of these societies, the other not having been disturbed. Two of the societies voluntarily gave themselves up. Each one of the fraternities has pledged itself not to re-establish its charter while the college-pledge is in existence. In all, there were not over fifty secret-society men in the college. The men who were dismissed were of fair standing, though among them were none occupying the highest rank. They were all "good fellows" and very popular men, and were the main promoters of the college games of foot-ball and base-ball, besides being the leading spirits in boating matters and in athletic exercises generally. The dismissed men were summoned before the Faculty, one at a time, to answer the accusation brought against them. All pleaded guilty. The matter was not publicly referred to in any way, and the undergraduates only learned of the action of the Faculty from the dismissed men. The latter took the thing philosophically, and without saying anything departed for their respective homes on Wednesday last. Some of the students said that the great argument brought to bear against secret societies was that their existence would ruin the Whig and Cliosophic Societies. This, they say, is absurd. The University of Virginia has two such societies in flourishing condition, and has, at the same time about seventeen secret fraternities. The same is true of other colleges. It is also believed by the students that the Alumni at their next meeting will take some action looking toward the abrogation of the college pledge, inasmuch as most of the more prominent Alumni are members of secret societies. The college athletic sports and games will suffer, and the Glee Club is broken up by the action of the Faculty in withdrawing from their midst some of the most energetic workers. The institution, too, the students think, may suffer from the dissensions on the part of the friends of the students to make donations to the college. The general feeling among the students is in favor of the dismissed men. This feeling is deep, though suppressed and not made manifest through outward demonstrations, the men thinking they will better serve their friends by saying nothing. The names of the dismissed men are withheld from publication on account of the impression generally prevalent that the men will be taken back. The students think that in one sense at least the Faculty have tried to act fairly. They think that, abstractly considered, the Faculty has the right to enforce the law against secret societies, and they find no fault with them for that in itself, but they decidedly protest against the dismissal of students for past offenses which the Faculty, they say, have connived at or at least winked at for many years. Before the men were dismissed the secret societies had disbanded, with a view of meeting the Faculty halfway. The dissolution of the charters of the secret societies, they say, was honest in intention, and designed to remove all cause for complaint on the part of the Faculty. Again, the men dismissed were not members of the secret society of which no members were dismissed.

had previously sent in to the Faculty a statement notifying them of the united action of the societies in dissolving their charters, and informing them of the intention, on the part of the societies, not to re-establish their charters while the college pledge remained unrepealed.

One of the dismissed students said among other things that the Faculty had taken the present opportunity to enforce the long-disused law against the societies because they now considered themselves in a position to act without serious consequences. They might have taken the same action, had they desired so to do, at any time within the past six years. At one time during that period the secret societies had as members the sons of five of the Trustees. The Faculty probably did not deem it expedient to act under such a state of circumstances. In regard to the accusation that the secret society men are poor students, this student said that the secret society men, though only about one-eighth of the whole number of students, have taken one out of five or six fellowships. Again, until within the past two years, the secret society men always took a junior orator medal. The speaker was of the opinion that the dismissed students would be taken back into the college.

A GRAND SPECULATOR'S CAREER.

FURTHER DETAILS OF DR. STROUSBERG'S FAILURE—AN EXTRAVAGANT AND RECKLESS LIFE—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HIM IN THE MOSCOW, PRAGUE, AND BERLIN COURTS.

A Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* supplies some further particulars of the career of Dr. Strousberg and of his enterprises:

"Proceedings in bankruptcy against the estate of Dr. Strousberg were formally opened here on the 4th inst. At first it was reported that the Court would not grant the motion of the creditors as there was not apparently enough available property to pay the costs, but this difficulty seems to have been surmounted. Simultaneously, therefore, at Moscow, Prague, and Berlin, the courts are proceeding against this daring speculator, with the additional humiliation at Berlin, his home, where he possessed a palatial house whose treasures of art and luxury were the wonder of the city, that the proceedings are at first delayed because there is not property enough to pay the costs of the court.

In the meantime the daily papers are full of gossip about the affair, which is more or less trustworthy, but is full of interest. At the meeting of creditors here there was also a representative from Prague. On his return he called an assembly of his constituents and fellow-sufferers, and while they were debating the situation, a telegram from Dr. Strousberg arrived with the assurance that as soon as he should be liberated the bankruptcy would be regularly accepted. The laborers at Bubna have sent a deputation to Vienna to ask the intervention of the State. The books of the 'Central Administration' were found in disorder, and the contractor of the 'Vorok' scheme has been arrested. The approaches to the castle at Zbirou are guarded by military. The court at this place was compelled to summon aid from Prague. At Zbirou, Dr. Strousberg would seem to have lived like a feudal prince. His subordinates throughout were Prussians, and the Hungarians were persistently snubbed. The lieutenant of Dr. Strousberg was called a 'General Director,' and he received a magnificent salary, elegant dwellings, and they traveled like proconsuls.

Among the people in the neighborhood, Dr. Strousberg enjoyed complete confidence, and they were only too ready to lend money offhand for his magnificent schemes. It is mentioned that a brewer from Horowitz lent him 10,000 florins for the privilege of delivering beer to the men at the works. Another person delivered, per contract, cement to the value of 9,000 florins only two hours before the attachments were made, and the cement shared the common lot.

Another Hungarian paper, still more enterprising, describes the movements of the family of the great debtor. Mme. Strousberg, an English lady, started at once with the children for Moscow, where she hoped to effect the release of her husband. At the station they were watched by an immense crowd, who showed a respectful sympathy for their grief. It is stated that she had previously disposed of her jewels and other costly private treasures and turned the proceeds, some 390,000 thalers, over to her husband. Among these articles was a necklace in pearl, five-fold, which fetched 20,000 thalers. She had furthermore sold for 2,500,000 thalers a mine which she held in her own name. This sum was also devoted to Dr. Strousberg's enterprises.

The stories from Moscow recall almost the days of George Law. The worthy doctor seems to have so dazzled the Muscovite capitalists by the splendor of his scheme and the regal magnificence of his conduct, that they never thought of examining his bank account. Nevertheless, there were symptoms of the catastrophe long before it actually came. As it became known that the so-called 'Loan Bank' was deeply involved with Dr. Strousberg, several other bank and credit institutions ceased to have connections with it. The Managing Director of the bank was Paljansky. In his absence one day, and while he was represented by Millioti, a draft for 67,000 roubles came back for payment. Millioti, with a degree of prudence which seems to have been unusual at the bank, looked at the books and found that the draft had not been entered. This, of course, led to trouble. The Directors were called in, found affairs in sad confusion, and summoned a council of stockholders. Into this council suddenly appeared Dr. Strousberg, and demanded—a new loan! Of course this was refused, and one of the Directors asked why he had not kept previous engagements. This made the Doctor angry, and he pronounced the caution of the Directors 'stupidity.' What could a man of genius do with such stupid people! If the bank was not prepared to give him a new loan of 2,000,000 roubles it would not get a kopek, because he would go into bankruptcy, 'play the bankrupt,' as the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* says. At his hotel in Moscow Dr. Strousberg lived as became his pretensions. He had a whole suite of retainers, a secretary, an interpreter, a courier, a footman, &c. He paid 150 roubles per day. When this grand seigneur was arrested there were found in his pockets just 160 roubles.'

The stock of the Moscow Bank was a popular form of investment for small savings. Many poor people, widows, clergymen, and professional men, had lent their all to an institution behind which stood the best men in the city, and now—general bankruptcy. One aged widow who is blind finds herself suddenly penniless, and has been taken to an asylum. The creditors here have requested the Government to effect the release of Dr. Strousberg, but, so far, without avail."

THE DEBT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, in his Message to the Legislature of the State, says: "Since Nov. 1, 1874, $2,624,706 80 of the bonds and stock authorized by the Consolidation act of Dec. 22, 1873, have been issued. The entire amount of this class of our public securities issued up to that date is $3,618,290 82. About seven-tenths of all the bonds and stock made exchangeable under that act have thus been exchanged. The great disaster of the failure of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company has been most severely felt in its influence on this great public interest. It gave a shock to the growing confidence in the good faith of the State toward the public creditors, depressing the market value of the public securities, and checking for a time the process of exchange. Since the 1st of July, 1875, about $500,000 of consolidation bonds and stock have been issued, the coupons of which from July 1, 1874, remain unpaid. I recommend that a tax be included in the annual levy now to be made for the deficiencies of the last fiscal year to pay this amount of outstanding interest, amounting to $30,000. The vital necessity of faithfully adhering to the contracts and obligations incurred by the present settlement of our public debt I trust needs no enforcement. It is as essential to the general prosperity of the State as to the interests of her creditors. If good faith and unflinching honesty shall be observed the year on which we have entered will witness the complete exchange of the old debt of the State—a result which will be second to no other result of our efforts to restore the honor and welfare of the State. I recommend that such action be taken as will fully meet the just demands of the public creditors under the Consolidation act, and remove all doubts respecting our intention to make that act the point of departure for a new career of faith and honor, which shall help to hide the errors and failings of our recent history. What is conveniently termed the floating indebtedness of the State presents a subject of great difficulty, but one which presses for decision. Under this head is included all the various evidences of indebtedness and claims against the State which have arisen between 1868 and 1874. Two reasons induce me to favor a settlement of this part of our debt, if a reasonable scheme can be adopted: First, justice to the many holders of these claims who have given the State valuable consideration therefor in money, merchandise, or labor and services; second, the removal from our current legislation of a disturbing and most unfavorable influence. I shall not dwell upon this subject at the present time further than to say that any scheme to command my support must embody these two provisions: First, the proper auditing of all forms of this indebtedness; and, second, the gradual payment of the debts by such annual tax as will not be too burdensome to the people."

DEATH OF AN HAWAIIAN OFFICIAL.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of Nov. 13 says: "Richard Henry Stanley, Attorney General, died, after an illness of several weeks, in the fifty-first year of his age. Mr. Stanley was a native of the City of New-York, and has relatives living in Brooklyn and Chicago. He came to these islands from California in the year 1858, and soon after his arrival commenced the practice of his profession, in which his ability and habits of close application to business soon gained him an extensive practice. He filled the position of Secretary of the Legislature during several consecutive sessions of that body, and his methodical and intelligent discharge of its duties contributed in no small degree to the dispatch of public business. On the dissolution of the King's Cabinet, May 29, 1874, Mr. Stanley was selected by his Majesty for the important post of Attorney General, the duties of which he continued to perform with his accustomed industry and zeal until he was stricken by the hand of disease. His characteristics were those of an indefatigable worker in whatever he undertook, and a genial manner and open-hearted disposition that made him many friends. J. S. Walker was appointed Attorney General *ad interim*."

ITALY'S INTERNAL POLICY.

EARNEST WORDS OF MINGHETTI.

THE NATION'S FINANCE—A ROSEATE VIEW OF THE FUTURE—CHURCH AND STATE—RECENT HOLIDAYS—IN THE CEMETERIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1875.

The Prime Minister of Italy, Signor Minghetti, who is also the Minister of Finance, has lately made a speech to his constituents in the little town of Cologna, in the Province of Venice, in which he has told Italy and those outside most intimately interested all about the present condition of the public revenue of the country. If nothing is drawn from the imagination the prospect for the coming year is one full of rosy hopes. Emerson says in one of his essays that true friendship, like the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, is almost too good to be believed. So it is with the promises which the President of the King's Council holds out with respect to the immediate future of Italian finance. We have all along been anxious about the twenty or thirty millions of dollars of annual deficit, which we could not be sure would be covered by income from sources invisible to our limited view or knowledge of the accumulated or accumulating wealth of the country. If we are to place implicit reliance on what Signor Minghetti tells us, the Treasury of the State will fall short next year in the sum of only three millions of dollars. The public exchange of Europe is certainly a pretty good thermometer to indicate the temperature or the rise and fall of the credit of various States. Italian funds have been slowly but steadily rising, until they stand at seventy-three on the Paris and Berlin markets, and here in Italy, with the difference of eight per cent. discount on paper money circulation, the price of shares is at present quotations but a fraction less than seventy-nine. Four years ago they stood at sixty, and within our own knowledge they have been as low as forty-two. I do not know what the opinion of Cardinal Antonelli, who knows so well how to manage his own affairs may be, but certain Israelite bankers, who are pretty safe counselors, take a most encouraging view of the actual situation. Italy has got the screws well under the edifice to be lifted up, and a great many courageous people think it safe to give them another and another turn. If all hands should come at last to take hold of the bars, including the Pope and his party, the lifting power might be found equal to any demand.

THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE CHURCH AND STATE.

As for the question of the relation of the Church to the State, the Prime Minister has spoken with the same frankness which has characterized the previous utterances of the counselors of the Crown.

"That Papal Rome," says the Minister Minghetti, "seeks to invade the field of State rights, is no new thing. That States have been obliged to defend themselves against the exorbitant pretensions of the Papacy is shown by the history of the past 900 years. What is happening to-day is easily enough understood. It is only a repetition of what has been done in past centuries. Concordats between the two powers have been only a temporary stay in the conflict—a more or less happy bargain between Church and State. Italy has concluded to strike into a new and bold path, favored with very great encouragements in modern times for the division of Church and State. The policy inspired by this idea has appeared to some excessively radical, while to others it seems cautious and timid, while in fact it has been neither one nor the other. It has had certainly this advantage—not to excite sectarian passions at home, and to show to the world outside the perfect security of our position. What other policy would have been able, in so short a time, to bring about results so important, such as making an end of the temporal power, and the suppression of the monastic orders in Rome itself. To be able to do this without agitations, without violence, and without persecutions might seem to many Utopian, but we have made of this Utopia a reality. * * * We wish the Church free in its sphere and within the limits fixed by the civil power; and these limits, such as not to allow it to violate just rights. I know that with this system it may for several reasons be feared that the Roman Pontiff may overcome and crush every liberty within the bosom of the Catholic association; [literally translated] that the prerogatives of the episcopacy, with those of the inferior clergy and the laity, will be suffocated or extinguished if the State does not openly undertake their defense. This peril is all the greater since the tendency to concentrate and arrogate everything has more strongly than ever manifested itself in the Roman Church, and in the late council more decidedly affirmed than before. But in matters of this kind I believe that the direct action of the State would not accomplish its end if the State did not assume at the same time the protection of the Church. The *jus inspiciendi* has always been the correlative of the *jus protegendi*. These two features of the same system are those that prevail among most European nations, rendering it less easy for them to understand the course pursued in Italy in this matter. What, then, some will say, has the State nothing to do? Is the Roman Curia to be left to dominate with its absolute will? The Church, according to the most rigid canonical forms, is not the Pope, nor the Bishops, nor the clergy, but all the faithful, and all have their rights. Yes, there is something to do. The State may also interfere in this matter, but indirectly, and the efficacy of such action presupposes in the laity and in the clergy not less vitality, energy, and perseverance of action. Such is in fact the condition of all classes and all institutions under a régime of freedom, that all may assist in the struggle and gain the palm of victory. * * * That which the State can do is to create by legislation conditions the most favorable, and open the way to the Catholic laity and the inferior clergy to vindicate their rights. For such reforms the law of guarantees left a toothing-stone (*addentellato*) when it made provision that another law should have for object to order and accommodate the ecclesiastical property. Such a law we shall propose to Parliament, faithful to the promise that we have made. Great changes leave behind them for some time agitation and inquietude, like that of the sea after a tempest; but gradually society, like the sea, settles down into calm. This calm in energetic nations is not sleep, nor does it indicate a reflux of the tide. It is the calm of a well-ordered activity, producing the best results. It is a confirmation of that great law which to-day shows itself as dominating physical forces, and which, it seems to me, may make its experimental demonstrations in society quite as much as in physical nature—the law of a slow and steady progression."

* * * * * * * *

Such is a passage of this long extra-parliamentary discourse of the Minister. It is printed at length in nearly all the newspapers, and seems to have made a good impression.

MORE HOLIDAYS.

After the feast of All Saints, at the beginning of November, follows the day for the commemoration of the dead, kept with solemnity in all Roman Catholic countries. The graves of departed friends are visited, and flowers and garlands of immortelles are laid with reverent hands upon the monuments, humble or proud, as it may be, which the survivors have raised to their memory. Rome has but one large cemetery, and that is adjoining the ancient monumental Church of San Lorenzo, which all visit who come to see the antiquities of this region. It is not more than half a mile outside the walls, and is an easy walk or drive. Last week thousands, in vehicles and on foot, of every condition of social life and fortune, thronged the narrow, ill-kept road leading to the necropolis. We went with the rest, for Romans that we have known, and held in regard, are laid there. Italian, like French burying-places, and those of most Catholic countries, have none of the rural beauty of American cemeteries. The tombs of the rich are stiff and artificial, and ranged in long lines, like the houses in the streets of a crowded city. The graves of the poor have no hillocks raised over them, and there is only a dead plain, presenting a sorrowful wilderness of black crosses. Alas! in this city of the dead, as in the metropolis of the living, how much greater is the population of the poor than that of the affluent in the material blessings of life! But the memory of the dead is not less precious to those who can raise only an humble wooden cross, than it is to those who can mingle pride with their sorrow by building up a sumptuous memorial. And so it is here that we have an illustration of it; and so it was also in the time of ancient Rome, and so it will be always. The human heart is the same, with its hopes and affections and passions of pride and ambition.

The most costly monument in the Roman Cemetery is one raised by the Pope before the Italian occupation, to the soldiers, officers, and men, native and foreign, who fell assisting the French in defeating the Army of Italians under Garibaldi, at the battle of Mentana. That battle-field is within sight of this burying-ground of San Lorenzo, and from the tower of the church, a friend of mine who has written several books upon Italian themes, witnessed the battle scene on that memorable day of the 3d of November, ten years ago. On this Pope's monument, are inscribed in raised bronzed letters, the names of all who fell, and the virtue of their sacrifice for the temporal power of the Pontiffs, is extolled in a Latin inscription. Various Church symbols, such as those of the sacrament, cup and wafer, are among the ornaments of the structure. One cannot look upon it without a feeling made up of sadness and indignation. The monument has been respected by those who have become the masters of the new destinies of Rome, but a marble slab has been placed against its base, on which there is an inscription stating that the Roman people, now liberated from the tyranny of a theocratic Government, leave this memorial, raised in honor of foreign mercenary soldiers, who were called to the unjust service of keeping Italians from the enjoyment of their national rights. At Mentana not less than a thousand of the young men of Italy were sacrificed by the shot and bayonets of these soldiers, stimulated to the work by the Pope's blessing. The monument has thus become a terrible satire upon the conduct of those who raised it, if not worse—a symbol of infamy—such to be regarded by all those who are capable of a just sentiment of patriotism.

This day of visits to the extra-mural burying-ground is a sort of beggars' holiday on the road. It is an old custom, encouraged by the former Government, to bring out on parade all the halt and maimed and blind to scream out to the passing multitude, in the name of all things sacred, to hand out in charity to fill the rattle-boxes with which the beggars go armed. It never seems to occur to any one that it would be better to buy up the whole clan for ten francs and send them home, so as to have the road quiet for the meditations becoming to the occasion and the place. We hope that this improvement will come in time.

"CHARLIE ROSS" IN ENGLAND.

THE POLICE THOUGHT THEY HAD HIM, BUT FOUND THEMSELVES MISTAKEN—AN UNKNOWN BOY WITH A GYPSY COMPANY.

The Newcastle *Chronicle* of Nov. 14 has the following: "It will be remembered that a profound sensation was created last year, not only on the American continent, but in the mother country, by the loss of a child named Charlie Brewster Ross, who was stolen from his father's residence at Washington lane, Germantown, Penn. The theft took place on the 1st July, 1874, and the two men believed to be the thieves were afterward shot dead on the 14th December, while in the act of committing burglary. Between these two dates the American Police, public and private, made most strenuous efforts to recover the lost child, being particularly stimulated thereto by the offer of a large reward; but their exertions were altogether futile, and the tragic fates of the robbers appeared likely to render the recovery still more difficult. It was, however, discovered that the child came into the possession of a man named Nelse Booth, with many aliases. The man took the child to New-York and handed it over as one of his own to an acquaintance named Gusto, who shortly afterward made tracks for England. From this point the Police lost trace of the object of their search. They proved that Gusto sailed for England, and they had good reason to believe that he was unaware of the child's identity with Charlie Ross, knowing it only by the name of Charlie Spragur, one of the many aliases by which Booth, its reputed father, was known. From the time that Gusto is believed to have landed in this country the English Police have been more or less on his trail. He is of gypsy origin, and traces of his movements are said to have been found in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and elsewhere. The Police understand that in this country he is known by the name of Sam Herbert, and when Capt. Hill, the Chief Constable of the North Riding, ascertained that two gypsy wagons, the one marked "Herbert" and the other "Gusto," were at North Ormesby, near Middlesborough, some weeks ago, he was immediately on the *qui vive*, and issued particular instructions to every station within his jurisdiction to be on the look-out. Inquiries at Ormesby led to the discovery that the two wagons were in charge of some gypsy women, who were selling baskets, brushes, and other gypsy ware, and who were accompanied by a boy apparently of the same age as the missing Charlie Ross, with a genteel appearance, and a complexion very different from that of any of his companions. Unfortunately, before all these circumstantial and hopeful facts had been made known, the gypsies had got out of the way. It was understood that they were about to travel in the direction of Brough Hill Fair, and thence through Lancashire by way of Barrow. But on Wednesday last the Darlington Police received information of a gypsy party who were vending their wares at Alberthill, and in whose custody there was a child that did not seem to have been honestly come by. This child was found in a wagon by itself, while the ostensible father and mother were plying their trade. He was taken to the Police-station and examined by Superintendent Rogers, who compared him with a photograph in his possession of the real Charlie Ross, and was satisfied that the children were not identical. The man and woman with whom the child was found aver that he is their grandchild, and that his father is resident in Newcastle. They say he was four years of age on the 4th of May, 1874, and his whole appearance is that of a boy who has been born in a position superior to that he now occupies, and carefully nurtured. Capt. Hill visited Darlington on Thursday, for the purpose of making inquiries concerning the boy, and we believe that he was satisfied that it was a case of mistaken identity. There is, however, a strong feeling among the Police that the real Charlie Ross was one of the party who were recently at North Ormesby, and they are taking their measures accordingly."

NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

LETTER FROM EX-SPEAKER BLAINE—CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

The following letter was written by Mr. Blaine to a prominent Ohio gentleman just after the late election in that State:

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 20, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: The public school agitation in your late campaign is liable to break out elsewhere, and, occurring first in one State and then in another, may keep the whole country in a ferment for years to come. This inevitably arouses sectarian feeling and leads to that bitterest and most deplorable of all strifes, the strife between religious denominations. It seems to me that this question ought to be settled in some definite and comprehensive way; and the only settlement that can be final is the complete victory for non-sectarian schools. I am sure this will be demanded by the American people at all hazards and at any cost. The dread of sectarian legislation in this country has been felt many times in the past. It began very early. The first amendment of the Constitution, the joint product of Jefferson and Madison, proposed in 1789, declared that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, nor prohibiting the free exercise thereof." At that time, when the powers of the Federal Government were untried and undeveloped, the fear was that Congress might be a source of danger to perfect religious liberty, and hence all power was taken from it. At the same time the States were left free to do as they pleased in regard to "an establishment of religion," for the tenth amendment, proposed by that eminent jurist, Theophilus Parsons, and adopted contemporaneously with the first, declared that "all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." A majority of the people in any State in this Union can therefore, if they desire it, have an established church—under which the minority may be taxed for the erection of church edifices which they never enter and for the support of creeds which they do not believe. This power was actually exercised in some of the States long after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and although there may be no positive danger of its revival in the future, the possibility of it should not be permitted. The auspicious time to guard against an evil is when all unite in preventing it.

And in curing this constitutional defect all possibility of hurtful agitation on the school question should be ended also. Just let the old Jefferson-Madison amendment be applied to the States by adding the following to the inhibitory clauses in section 10, article 1, of the Federal Constitution, viz.:

> "No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations."

This, you will observe, does not interfere with any State having just such a school system as its citizens may prefer, subject to the single and simple restriction that the schools shall not be made the arena for sectarian controversy or theological disputation. This adjustment it seems to me, would be comprehensive and conclusive, and would be fair alike to Protestant and Catholic, to Jew and Gentile, leaving the religious faith and the conscience of every man free and unmolested.

Very sincerely yours, J. G. BLAINE.

DIED WHILE PLEADING AT THE BAR.

Elijah F. Crout, a leading member of the Bar in Maryland, died suddenly while pleading a case in court, in Westminster, Carroll County, that State, on Friday. A correspondent says: "About 2 o'clock Mr. Crout arose to address the jury. In summing up his cases his manner is always very excited, speaking in a loud and rapid tone, and using many forcible gestures. On this occasion he seemed to be making an unusual effort, and was speaking with more than his accustomed warmth, describing the assault upon the girl, and the position of the man standing over her with raised club, when he was observed to sink to one side, every one supposing it still his manner, but in the next moment he fell to the floor. After falling he uttered but a word or two, 'Give me some water,' when all was over. Mr. Crout was a useful citizen, greatly liked by all who knew him, making many friends by his warm heart and charitable acts. He was a firm friend, a chivalrous gentleman, and earnest Christian. He was about fifty years of age, and for the past twenty-five years a member of the Westminster Bar. He was apparently in good health, but may have had some unknown organic disease, which has thus carried him off so suddenly. Physicians were summoned immediately, but have expressed no opinion as to the cause of his death. The court was at once adjourned."

A FEW INDIAN PICTURES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

VISIT TO THE TEMPLE OF ELEPHANTA—A PARTY OF FOUR HUNDRED INVITED—A BANQUET IN THE CAVES—A WONDROUS SPECTACLE—HEATHEN DEITIES AND MODERN DEEDS.

Poona Correspondence of the London Standard.

I did not telegraph to you on Friday night, Nov. 12, as the Prince's visit to the cave-temples of Elephanta, which was fixed for that afternoon and evening, was not over till late, and it was impossible to give anything like an adequate description of the extraordinary fête within the time left at my disposal. In a climate like India, where you can with certainty predict the state of the weather on any given day in at least eight months of the year, there was no danger that his Royal Highness' excursion to the Island of Elephanta, in which the cave-temples are situated, would be marred by the weather. The island, which is situated in the harbor of Bombay, is six or seven miles due east of the town, and is one of the imposing landmarks in the beautiful scenery of the harbor. The party which had been invited by the Governor of Bombay numbered in all 400, and included some of the native Princes now sojourning in the chief town of the Presidency. Three steamers were required to convey the party from the town to the island. When his Royal Highness and the Governor of Bombay and the gentlemen who were of their immediate party arrived at the bunder from which they were to depart they were received with becoming honor by the harbor authorities. A barge lay in readiness to convey them to one of the steamers, and no sooner had his Royal Highness set foot upon the barge than his departure was announced by a royal salute from the batteries on shore. It was 4:30 in the afternoon when the party set out, and an hour's sail brought it to Elephanta.

A visitor to the caves on ordinary occasions has to be carried ashore through the mud on the backs of the boatmen, or of coolies, but this was an undignified experience to which his Royal Highness could not be subjected, and for the present fête a wooden landing-place had been constructed, at which the party landed with safety and comfort. A wooden platform conducted the party from the landing-stage to the shore. From the shore a footpath ascended the hill, and on the steep slope there stood lines of police belonging to the collectorate, as a guard of honor, to receive his Royal Highness. The sound of music somewhat distant greeted our ears as we landed, and it appeared that the band of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay had been brought to the island, and was now welcoming the arrival of the Prince with the strains of the National Anthem. A narrow and steep footpath conducted the party up the hill-side, and in the course of the ascent one after another naturally paused to take breath or to wipe his perspiring forehead and to look back upon the magnificent harbor around, which was now lying in the last glories of the day. I had admired it when the green palm-clad slopes of Malabar Hill were first sighted from the deck of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, and when I first saw the lower-lying Colaba, stretched out like a long dark finger into the glittering bosom of the sea. But now from the slope of Elephanta the view was a fairy scene. Behind lay the Indian mainland, with its long ridge of truncated mountains, to which jaded Europeans rush at times for a little cool air, and over which his Royal Highness was to be traveling on the following day. Beneath lay the rippled water, whose broad expanse was freckled with many islets, and over which, in the direction of Colaba Lighthouse, lay a path of gold thrown up by the last rays of the terrible sun. The little island known as Butcher's Island, where, I believe, Bombay ships do quarantine when necessary; the islands of Salsette and of Trombay were lit up by the red evening light, and many knew that on the Neats Tongue Mountain of the latter there would be bonfires blazing as they returned. Up the harbor there still were islands and shoals, until the shoals ended in the mainland of the great Indian continent. And, over there, lay the great city of Bombay, from which no echo of its multiform life was heard. Between this rocky and sacred isle, on which the last passenger by the steamers had now landed, and the distant city of Bombay, there lay whole forests of masts, decked from stem to truck with the gayest of colors, which were about to disappear in the swift approaching darkness. When the various groups of the party had been assembled on the bunders the sky was still, afternoon though it was, like a brazen vault above, for it is only in the early morning and late evening that it can boast of the refreshing blue of European latitudes, and out of it stared the intolerable eye from which there was as yet no escape. The ventilating helmets or sun-topees, which most wore, swathed round though they were with white calico, yielded little relief from the overpowering force of the sun; and the white or dark umbrellas—some of them two-fold—under which many sought shelter, furnished so imperfect a protection that one could see on the path in distinct outline the deeper shadow of the head and shoulders they were meant to cover.

The little footpath up which the party had been climbing in single file, save where the gentlemen were lending assistance to the lady members of it, suddenly ended, and each found himself, at the close of the ascent, in front of those remarkable cave temples which had been the object of the visit. The entrance was hewn out of the solid rock, whose overhanging front rested on two huge pillars which the excavators, when cutting into the great mass, had left standing to prop up what may have been a gateway once, but what is merely an open entrance now. Dusk did not creep, but it had rushed on from the east, and in ten or fifteen minutes all was in darkness, and the party saw the full effect of the display which had been provided for them. Illuminated arches had been erected in front of the chief temple-cave, and from the peepul trees and cactuses, and other tropical shrubs, there gleamed the glow-worm colors of the buttee-lamps with which the exterior of the caves was illuminated. And inside what a spectacle met one's eyes! Innumerable lamps had been suspended from the solid rock overhead which formed the roof of the temple, and they were now filling the cave with more than a dim and anything but a religious light. Around the walls stood or sat strange massive figures of Hindoo gods, sculptured by unknown hands, nobody knows when, and, *mirabile dictu*, up and down the temple ran wooden tables, daintily laid out with all the signs of a forthcoming European banquet. At the far end was a cross table somewhat raised above the others, and it was easy to divine what guest was to occupy the seat of honor there. The floor had been covered with plaited straw matting, on which the Royal feet were to tread.

Much time was spent in examining this, the chief of the three cave temples; and for two hours the visitors wandered about looking at the grotesque and sadly mutilated forms of the figures, and the strange symbols which they carried in their hands, or the mystic emblems which were associated with them. The presence of the party there implied no desecration of the once sacred place, for though some natives pay occasional devotional exercises at some of the shrines, they are not popularly resorted to or much regarded. Fortunately, it is not the English race which has the odious reputation of desecrating them; that belongs, if tradition is to be trusted, to the Portuguese. The temple in which the bulk of the party now found themselves is a great square excavation, measuring 130 feet each way, and its height is from sixteen to twenty feet from floor to roof. It has been dug, by enormous and patient labor, out of the solid rock of the mountain; but the brain which conceived it, and the age or dynasty which saw it excavated, are subjects of mere speculation or idle fable. The sculptures of the gods and the other mythical personages which occupy three sides of the square temple, the chief opening by which the guests entered being on the fourth side, are of colossal size, and for the most part extend from the floor to the ceiling. Almost without exception they illustrate peculiarities in the existence or attributes in the character of the god Shiva, to whom the temple is dedicated, or some mythical event in his history. On a few of the countenances there is a great divine repose and fullness of meaning, but none of them impressed one so deeply as the calm and glorious face of the Sphynx which lies beneath the shadow of the pyramids and looks with bland and quenchless benignity over the sandy waste of the desert. Altogether there were nine great groups of sculpture, of which five were against the wall opposite the entrance by which all came in, two were on the right hand wall, and the remaining two on the left. The chief among them was the triune Shiva, a huge figure with three faces, one face representing his function of Creator, another that of Preserver, and the third that of Destroyer of the World. As Brahma, the Creator, he holds a gourd, his drinking vessel, in one of his hands, and there is much noble sublimity in the face. As Vishnu, the Preserver, he holds a lotus flower, and there is a color of the same sublimity in the countenance. As Rudra, the Destroyer, he smiles on a deadly cobra, whose folds are wreathed round his arm, whose eyes are looking into his, and whose hood is expanded as if the creature were about to strike. The Destroyer's cap is adorned with a skull, and with other symbols not so easily explained. I have particularized this group because it is right in front of it that his Royal Higness sat at the banquet during the evening. The calm, grand face of Brahma looked almost over his royal Highness' head; and, in its stony stillness, its gaze ran along the banqueting tables and the eating and drinking guests. It seemed a strange anachronism. That untroubled face had looked down on that very floor upon untold myriads and numberless generations of devout worshipers who long centuries ago had moldered back to aboriginal dust; and now there was the same sublime countenance surveying in its stillness a hearty English dinner party, unperturbed by the bang of the champagne bottle, the rattle of knives and forks, the happy English laughter, or the cheers that crowned the toasts.

It was fully 8 o'clock before the guests took their seats. Behind his Royal Highness, and to the right hand of him was a strange group—Shiva as a half-male and half-female divinity. The one-half of the figure is that of a man, and the other half that of a woman. Further to the right, and still behind him, Shiva is seated in his heaven with his bride Parvati, and groups of male and female divinities are showering down flowers upon them from the heavenly cloudland. To the Prince's left hand, and yet behind him, was a group again representing Shiva and Parvati on their bridal day, with attendants ministering unto them. On the wall to the Prince's right hand was a group representing a ten-headed and ten-armed powerful worshiper of Shiva attempting to carry off Shiva and his heavenly abode, that in his love or covetousness he might have the Shiva always with himself. On the wall to the Prince's left hand was a representation of Shiva beheading, in his wrath, a son of Brahma, and having eight arms, tusks from his mouth, and adorned with necklaces or strings of human skulls. The cause of the great god's fury is that one of his wives had been slighted, because she had presented herself uninvited at a party given by one of her relations. On the same wall, and still to his Royal Highness' left, was another representation of Shiva in one of his most dreadful forms. It was with these great solemn figures before and around that the banquet proceeded, while the Governor's band was outside discoursing, in the calm tropical night, sweet European music.

His Royal Highness proposed "her Majesty's health," and the old gods might have been startled with the cheers. Not less ought they to have been aroused by the echoing shouts which rang out again and again when "the health of his Royal Highness" himself was proposed. The caves were then lighted up with red and green fires, which threw the gigantic sculptures into a weird, unnatural glare. When the banquet was ended and the guests had issued from the now heated cave into the cool evening air, a brilliant surprise had been reserved for them. The mountain was illuminated. Bonfires blazed on its summit and on every shoulder of the hill; lime lights darted their searching radiance around and far over the sea, while every bush and tree was brilliant with lamps. Red, blue, and white lights lit up the whole mountain slope into something approaching the brightness of day. Then, from the summit of the mountain, was heard the whiz and rush of the rocket, the signal for the pyrotechnic display, and the fire-works began.

THE PRINCES OF MODERN INDIA.

FEW WHO CAN BOAST ANCIENT DESCENT—THE PRINCE OF WALES OF NOBLER BLOOD THAN MOST OF THEM.

Allen's *Indian Mail* has the following: "People in England have a sort of misty belief that the native Princes and chiefs of modern India can trace back their lineage, if not their thrones, to a time when our Teuton forefathers were still roaming, as untutored savages, in their native woods. And yet, in the splendid array of Rajahs and Nawabs whom the coming of the Prince of Wales brought to Bombay, there was hardly one who could boast of so high and ancient a descent as the Prince himself. With the exception, indeed, of Udaiper and a few other Rajput chiefs, we question if there was one whose princely rank dates further back than the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Most of them, at any rate, are sprung from men who carved out kingdoms, large or small, for themselves from the wrecks of the empire which Bábar founded, and which began to break up even in the days of Aurangzib. Most of them, in short, represent dynasties at least as modern as the East India Company. The Nizam himself, had he appeared at Bombay, would have been a mere upstart beside the Prince of Wales, whose descent from our English Alfred places him almost on a level with the oldest Princes of Rajputana. His ancestor, Chin Kilich Khán, the original Nizam-ul-Mulk, was the son of an officer in Aurangzib's service. The Rajah of Kolápur dates back to Sivaji, the founder of the Marátha power in the middle of the seventeenth century. The first Gaikwar of Baroda was a Lieutenant of the Marátha Peshwa in the eighteenth century. Ali Murád, the Amir of Khairpur in Sind, is a Prince of a still younger line. The Nawab of Junagarh, in Katiawár, represents a dynasty founded by a soldier of fortune in 1735. The Jám of Nawanagar comes of an old Rajput stock, but his sovereignty goes no further back than the time of Henry VIII. The Rajput Thakur of Bhaunagar is younger in rank by two centuries. Nearly as modern is the Sidi Nawab of Jinjira, a descendant of the Abyssinian chiefs who served so faithfully the last Mohammedan Kings of Bijápur. The Rajah of Idar in Gujarat claims near kinship with Jodhpur, but dates politically from about 1724, when two younger sons of the Marwar Prince took possession of the realm assigned them by their elder brother, then Viceroy of Gujarat. It was only in the sixteenth century that the first Rao of Cutch gained his footing in that province. Pahlanpur was founded by an Afghan in the time of Akbar. The Nawab of Radhanpur dates from the seventeenth century. Akbar received tribute from the Hindu Rajah of Rájpipla. If we come to other Princes who will meet their future King elsewhere, we shall find that most of them date their titles from quite modern times. Sindhia and Holkar are sprung from Lieutenants of the Marátha Peshwas. The Rajah of Patiala claims descent from a Jat chief who rose to power about two centuries ago. The reigning house in Kashmir belongs to the present century, and the Nawabs of Rampur to the last. It was in the last century that the present kingdom of Travankor was founded. The older dynasty of Cochin was re-established with English aid after the downfall of Tippu Sultan, when Mysor also was restored to its former rulers. In point of long and proud descent few Princes even in Rajputana can be said to surpass the Prince of Wales. The young Maharana of Mewár or Udaipur may, indeed, point to a lineage ennobled by great names and clearly traceable to the warrior chiefs of Chitor. But Jaipur was founded in the tenth century and Jodhpur in the fifteenth, while the smaller Rajput States and the Jat State of Bhartpur are of still later origin. In paying homage, therefore, to the Prince of Wales the pride of few, if any, of the native Princes can be in any way wounded, nor are they likely to forget that but for English forbearance few of them would retain the power they now enjoy."

ENGLISH RED TAPE.

VICTIMS OF THE WAR OFFICE—HOW AN OFFICER MUST LIVE A ROBINSON CRUSOE LIFE AND BE CONTENT.

A letter written aboard the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship Company's steamer Pekin on Oct. 16 by a correspondent of the London *Echo* contains the following: "This morning we were witnesses of quite a romantic incident which, while it must prove most annoying to those concerned, shows how wretchedly off our Indian regiments must be as regards the number of officers with each corps. At the narrow entrance to the Red Sea there is a barren island called Perin, which we have occupied for the last ten or fifteen years. The French wanted very much to have it, because it commands most effectually the only road by which ships can proceed toward Suez. With a battery of 24-pounders, no ship that ever floated could get through these straits if those who held Perin objected. Any other nation in the world would have at least a battalion of infantry and a score of heavy guns at this place, which is ninety miles from Aden, and to which no relief could be sent under a couple or more weeks. Not so with us. The whole garrison of Perin consists of a single subaltern and forty Sepoys, who are detached from the native regiment at Aden, and are relieved every two months. Accordingly, when it came to the turn of Lieut. K—— to be stationed in this place for two months, he very wisely sent his wife and child to England to spend the time with their family, and on the understanding that they were to rejoin him at Aden when the two months were over. For be it remembered that not only is Perin a mere wretched barren rock of itself, with nothing upon it except the light-house and the huts for the Sepoys, but there is no doctor, the heat is something fearful, and, except once in the two months, there is no communication even with Aden. To take a lady and child there would be utter madness, if not something worse. The two months past, the lady, who could in the meantime have no communication with her husband, thought he must have returned to Aden, and so set out to rejoin him, taking her infant with her. She came out on board the Pekin. Judge of her consternation when, as we approached the island of Perin this morning, bunting was run up at the flagstaff near the light-house, and the question asked, 'Is Mrs. K. on board?' A reply being given in the affirmative from the Pekin, the flagstaff then signaled that Lieut. K., her husband, was still there, his two months of this Robinson Crusoe life had expired, but there was not a single officer in the corps who could be spared to take his place, and the consequences are he will be at least two months more on this barren island, his wife and child waiting for him at Aden. Now duty is duty, all the world over, and, let the 'rips, the rads, the tail and cads,' say what they like, no man in the world accepts and acts upon this principle with a better spirit than English officers. But could the mind of the most blundering man conceive any arrangement more utterly idiotic than placing a single subaltern with forty men as a guard for Perin? Of two things one—either the island is worth guarding and taking care of, or it is not. If the latter, why have any men there at all? If the former, of what good as a means of defense would be one English officer and forty Sepoys? The crew, nay, half the crew, of a German or French sloop of war could capture the island in an hour or less. They would, in fact, have nothing to do but land, give the English subaltern five minutes to pack up, hoist their own flag, and make themselves perfectly at home in their new conquest. Nay, we need not seek for a European foe as able to take this island. Half a dozen Arab prows full of men from the neighboring coasts of Arabia on the one side, or of Africa on the other, would be quite enough to murder the whole garrison, and nothing would be known of the affair until the rare and irregular period of communicating with Aden came round. That this will happen some day every one is convinced. The Government of Bombay, the Government of India, and the Indian Parliament in Downing street have all been warned of such a catastrophe being not only possible but probable. When it does take place I presume the error will be rectified, but not before."

SUIT AGAINST A PHYSICIAN.

The Executors of George J. Thomas, deceased, have entered suit in the Circuit Court of Richmond, Va., for the recovery of $500 paid by him to Dr. A. G. Wollard, of that city. Thomas for many years suffered from cancer, and Dr. Wollard undertook to cure it. He entered into a written agreement with Wollard, and bound himself to pay him $500 down and $500 more if the cancer was cured, but if the cancer was not cured all the money was to be returned. Thomas finally died from the cancer, as is alleged, and demand was made for the return of the $500.

THE NATION'S LAW-MAKERS.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Following is a complete list of the members elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, which will meet at the Capitol in Washington, in regular session, on Monday next, Dec. 6. The names of Republicans are printed in roman, Democrats in italics, and all others, including Liberal Republicans, Anti-Monopolists, and Independents, in small capitals:

THE SENATE.

Term ends.

ALABAMA.
1877. *George Goldthwaite.*
1879. George E. Spencer.
ARKANSAS.
1877. Powell Clayton.
1879. Stephen W. Dorsey.
CALIFORNIA.
1879. Aaron A. Sargent.
1881. NEWTON BOOTH.
CONNECTICUT.
1879. *James E. English.*
1881. *William W. Eaton.*
DELAWARE.
1877. *Eli Saulsbury.*
1881. *Thomas F. Bayard.*
FLORIDA.
1879. Simon B. Conover.
1881. *Charles W. Jones.*
GEORGIA.
1877. *Thomas M. Norwood.*
1879. *John B. Gordon.*
ILLINOIS.
1877. John A. Logan.
1879. Richard J. Oglesby.
INDIANA.
1879. Oliver P. Morton.
1881. *Joseph E. McDonald.*
IOWA.
1877. George G. Wright.
1879. William B. Allison.
KANSAS.
1877. James M. Harvey.
1879. John J. Ingalls.
KENTUCKY.
1877. *John W. Stevenson.*
1879. *Thomas C. McCreery.*
LOUISIANA.
1877. J. Rodman West.
1879. Vacancy.
MAINE.
1879. Lot M. Morrill.
1881. Hannibal Hamlin.
MARYLAND.
1879. *George R. Dennis.*
1881. *Wm. Pinckney Whyte.*
MASSACHUSETTS.
1877. George S. Boutwell.
1881. Henry L. Dawes.
MICHIGAN.
1877. Thomas W. Ferry.
1881. ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY.
MINNESOTA.
1877. William Windom.
1881. S. J. R. McMillan.
MISSISSIPPI.
1877. James L. Alcorn.
1881. Branch K. Bruce.

Term ends.

MISSOURI.
1879. *Lewis V. Bogy.*
1881. *Francis M. Cockrell.*
NEBRASKA.
1877. Phin. W. Hitchcock.
1881. Algernon S. Paddock.
NEVADA.
1879. John P. Jones.
1881. William Sharon.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1877. Aaron H. Cragin.
1879. Bainbr'ge Wadleigh.
NEW-JERSEY.
1877. F. T. Frelinghuysen.
1881. *Theo. F. Randolph.*
NEW-YORK.
1879. Roscoe Conkling.
1881. *Francis Kernan.*
NORTH CAROLINA.
1877. *Matt. W. Ransom.*
1879. *Aug. S. Merrimon.*
OHIO.
1879. John Sherman.
1881. *Allen G. Thurman.*
OREGON.
1877. *James K. Kelly.*
1879. John H. Mitchell.
PENNSYLVANIA.
1879. Simon Cameron.
1881. *William A. Wallace.*
RHODE ISLAND.
1877. Henry B. Anthony.
1881. Ambrose E. Burnside
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1877. Thos. J. Robertson.
1879. John J. Patterson.
TENNESSEE.
1877. *Henry Cooper.*
1881. *David M. Key.*
TEXAS.
1877. MORGAN C. HAMILTON.
1881. *Samuel B. Maxey.*
VERMONT.
1879. Justin S. Morrill.
1881. George F. Edmunds.
VIRGINIA.
1877. *John W. Johnston.*
1881. *Robert E. Withers.*
WEST VIRGINIA.
1877. *Henry G. Davis.*
1881. *Allen T. Caperton.*
WISCONSIN.
1877. Timothy O. Howe.
1881. ANGUS CAMERON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.

ALABAMA.
1. Jeremiah Haralson.
2. *Jeremiah N. Williams.*
3. *Taul Bradford.*
4. Charles Hays.
5. *John H. Caldwell.*
6. *Goldsmith W. Hewitt.*
At Large—*Burwell B. Lewis, William H. Forney.*
ARKANSAS.
1. *Lucien C. Gause.*
2. *William F. Slemons.*
3. *William W. Wilshire.*
4. *Thomas M. Gunter.*
CALIFORNIA.
1. *William A. Piper.*
2. Horace F. Page.
3. *John K. Luttrell.*
4. *D. P. Wigginton.*
CONNECTICUT.
1. *George M. Landers.*
2. *James Phelps.*
3. Henry Starkweather.
4. *William H. Barnum.*
DELAWARE.
James Williams.
FLORIDA.
1. William J. Purman.
2. Josiah T. Walls.
GEORGIA.
1. *Julian Hartridge.*
2. *William E. Smith.*
3. *Philip Cook.*
4. *Henry R. Harris.*
5. *Milton A. Candler.*
6. *James H. Blount.*
7. WILLIAM H. FELTON.
8. *Alexander H. Stephens.*
9. *Benjamin H. Hill.*
ILLINOIS.
1. *Barney G. Caulfield.*
2. *Carter H. Harrison.*
3. Charles B. Farwell.
4. Stephen A. Hurlbut.
5. Horatio C. Burchard.
6. Thomas J. Henderson.
7. ALEX. CAMPBELL.
8. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. Richard H. Whiting.
10. JOHN C. BAGBY.
11. *Scott Wike.*
12. *William M. Springer.*
13. *Adlai E. Stevenson.*
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. *John R. Eden.*
16. *William A. J. Sparks.*
17. *William R. Morrison.*
18. *William Hartzel.*
19. WM. B. ANDERSON.
INDIANA.
1. *Benoni S. Fuller.*
2. *James D. Williams.*
3. *Michael C. Kerr.*
4. *Jeptha D. New.*
5. *William S. Holman.*
6. Milton S. Robinson.
7. *Franklin Landers.*
8. Morton C. Hunter.
9. Thomas J. Cason.
10. *Wm. S. Haymond.*
11. James L. Evans.
12. *Allen H. Hamilton.*
13. John H. Baker.
IOWA.
1. George W. McCrary.
2. John Q. Tufts.
3. *Lucian L. Ainsworth.*
4. Henry O. Pratt.
5. James Wilson.
6. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
7. John A. Kasson.
8. James W. McDill.
9. Addison Oliver.
KANSAS.
1. William A. Phillips.
2. *John R. Goodin.*
3. William R. Brown.
KENTUCKY.
1. *A. R. Boone.*
2. *John Young Brown.*
3. *Charles W. Milliken.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Edward Y. Parsons.*
6. *Thomas L. Jones.*
7. *J. C. S. Blackburn.*
8. *Milton J. Durham.*
9. John D. White.
10. *John B. Clarke.*
LOUISIANA.
1. *Randall L. Gibson.*
2. *E. John Ellis.*
3. Chester B. Darrall.
4. *William M. Levy.*
5. Frank Morey.
6. Charles E. Nash.
MAINE.
1. John H. Burleigh.
2. William P. Frye.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. Harris M. Plaisted.
5. Eugene Hale.
MARYLAND.
1. *Philip F. Thomas.*
2. *Charles A. Roberts.*
3. *William J. O'Brien.*
4. *Thomas Swann.*
5. *Eli J. Henkle.*
6. *William Walsh.*
MASSACHUSETTS.
1. William W. Crapo.
2. Benjamin W. Harris.
3. Henry L. Pierce.
4. Rufus S. Frost.
5. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
6. *Charles P. Thompson.*
7. *John K. Tarbox.*
8. *William Wirt Warren.*
9. George F. Hoar.
10. JULIUS H. SEELYE.
11. *Chester W. Chapin.*
MICHIGAN.
1. *Alpheus S. Williams.*
2. Henry Waldron.
3. George Willard.
4. *Allen Potter.*
5. William B. Williams.
6. *George H. Durand.*
7. Omar D. Conger.
8. Nathaniel B. Bradley.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.
MINNESOTA.
1. Mark H. Dunnell.
2. Horace B. Strait.
3. William S. King.
MISSISSIPPI.
1. *Lucius Q. C. Lamar.*
2. G. Wiley Wells.
3. *Hernando B. Money.*
4. *Otto R. Singleton.*
5. *Charles E. Hooker.*
6. John R. Lynch.
MISSOURI.
1. *Edward C. Kehr.*
2. *Erastus Wells.*
3. *William H. Stone.*
4. *Robert A. Hatcher.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*
6. *Charles H. Morgan.*
7. *John F. Phillips.*
8. *Benjamin J. Franklin.*
9. *David Rea.*
10. *R. A. De Bolt.*
11. *John B. Clark, Jr.*
12. *John M. Glover.*
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*

Dist.

NEBRASKA.
Lorenzo Crounse.
NEVADA.
William Woodburn.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1. *Frank Jones.*
2. *Samuel N. Bell.*
3. Henry W. Blair.
NEW-JERSEY.
1. Clement H. Sinnickson
2. Samuel A. Dobbins.
3. *Miles Ross.*
4. *Robert Hamilton.*
5. *Augustus W. Cutler.*
6. *Frederick H. Teese.*
7. *Aug. A. Hardenburgh.*
NEW-YORK.
1. *Henry B. Metcalf.*
2. *John G. Schumaker.*
3. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.
4. *Archibald M. Bliss.*
5. *Edwin R. Meade.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Smith Ely, Jr.*
8. *Elijah Ward.*
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. *Abram S. Hewitt.*
11. *Benjamin A. Willis.*
12. *N. Holmes Odell.*
13. *John O. Whitehouse.*
14. *George M. Beebe.*
15. *John H. Bagley.*
16. Charles H. Adams.
17. Martin I. Townsend.
18. Andrew Williams.
19. William A. Wheeler.
20. Henry H. Hathorn.
21. Samuel F. Miller.
22. George A. Bagley.
23. *Scott Lord.*
24. William H. Baker.
25. E. W. Leavenworth.
26. C. D. MacDougall.
27. Elbridge G. Lapham.
28. Thomas C. Platt.
29. *Charles C. B. Walker.*
30. John M. Davy.
31. George G. Hoskins.
32. Lyman K. Bass.
33. Nelson I. Norton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
1. *Jesse J. Yeates.*
2. John A. Hyman.
3. *Alfred M. Waddell.*
4. *Joseph J. Davis.*
5. *Alfred M. Scales.*
6. *Thomas S. Ashe.*
7. *William M. Robbins.*
8. *Robert B. Vance.*
OHIO.
1. *Milton Sayler.*
2. *Henry B. Banning.*
3. *John S. Savage.*
4. *John A. McMahon.*
5. *Americus V. Rice.*
6. *Frank H. Hurd.*
7. *Lawrence T. Neal.*
8. William Lawrence.
9. *Early F. Poppleton.*
10. Charles Foster.
11. *John L. Vance.*
12. *Ansel T. Walling.*
13. *Milton I. Southard.*
14. *John P. Cowan.*
15. Nelson H. Van Vorhes.
16. Lorenzo Danford.
17. Laurin D. Woodworth.
18. James Monroe.
19. James A. Garfield.
20. *Henry B. Payne.*
OREGON.
Lafayette Lane.
PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Chapman Freeman.
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. *Samuel J. Randall.*
4. William D. Kelley.
5. *John Robbins.*
6. Wash. Townsend.
7. Alan Wood, Jr.
8. *Heister Clymer.*
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. *William Mutchler.*
11. *Frank D. Collins.*
12. Winth. W. Ketcham.
13. *James B. Reilly.*
14. John B. Packer.
15. *Joseph Powell.*
16. Sobieski Ross.
17. *John Reilly.*
18. *William S. Stenger.*
19. *Levi Maish.*
20. *Louis A. Mackey.*
21. *Jacob Turney.*
22. *James H. Hopkins.*
23. *Alexander G. Cochran.*
24. John W. Wallace.
25. *George A. Jenks.*
26. *James Sheakley.*
27. *Albert G. Egbert.*
RHODE ISLAND.
1. Benjamin T. Eames.
2. Latimer W. Ballou.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. Joseph H. Rainey.
2. E. W. M. Mackey.
3. Solomon L. Hoge.
4. Alexander S. Wallace.
5. Robert Smalls.
TENNESSEE.
1. *William M. McFarland*
2. Jacob M. Thornburgh.
3. *George G. Dibbell.*
4. Vacancy.
5. *John M. Bright.*
6. *John F. House.*
7. *Wash. C. Whitthorne.*
8. *John D. C. Atkins.*
9. *William P. Caldwell.*
10. *H. Casey Young.*
TEXAS.
1. *John H. Reagan.*
2. *David B. Culberson.*
3. *James W. Throckmorton*
4. *Roger Q. Mills.*
5. *John Hancock.*
6. *Gustave Schleicher.*
VERMONT.
1. Charles H. Joyce.
2. Dudley C. Denison.
3. George W. Hendee.
VIRGINIA.
1. *Beverly B. Douglas.*
2. *John Goode, Jr.*
3. *Gilbert C. Walker.*
4. William H. H. Stowell.
5. *George C. Cabell.*
6. *John R. Tucker.*
7. *John T. Harris.*
8. *Eppa Hunton.*
9. *William Terry.*
WEST VIRGINIA.
1. *Benjamin Wilson.*
2. *Charles G. Faulkner.*
3. *Frank Hereford.*
WISCONSIN.
1. Charles G. Williams.
2. Lucien B. Caswell.
3. Henry S. Magoon.
4. *William Pitt Lynde.*
5. *Samuel D. Burchard.*
6. Alanson M. Kimball.
7. Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8. *George W. Cate.*

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—HIRAM S. STEVENS.
Colorado—*Thomas M. Patterson.*
Dakota—Jefferson P. Kidder.
Idaho—Thomas W. Bennett.
Montana—*Martin Maginnis.*
New-Mexico—Stephen B. Elkins.
Utah—GEORGE Q. CANNON.
Washington—Orange Jacobs.
Wyoming—*William R. Steele.*

SUMMARY.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	40	108	148
Democrats	29	176	205
Independents	4	7	11
Vacancies	1	1	2
Majority	Rep. 7	Dem. 61	Dem. 46

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives has already received notices of fifteen contestants, and the papers in many of the cases have already been filed. The contests are in the following districts: First and Second of Alabama; Second, Third, and Ninth of Illinois; Thirteenth of Indiana; Ninth of Kentucky; Third, Fourth, and Fifth of Louisiana; Fourth of Massachusetts; First and Second of South Carolina; Second of Virginia, and Eighth of Wisconsin. The last case is of peculiar interest, being the first of the kind that has ever occurred. The candidates were Alexander S. McDill, Republican, and George W. Cate, Democrat. Cate held the certificate, but the case was sent to the courts on some local question. Both men agreed to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State. The court decided in favor of McDill, although, as before stated, Cate held the Governor's certificate of election. McDill has since died. The questions for the House to decide are whether Cate is entitled to the seat; to whom the salary belongs to the time of McDill's death, and whether a new election is necessary.

"THE CLAIMANT" AT DARTMOOR.

HIS LETTERS TO MR. GUILDFORD ONSLOW—WHY HE WILL NOT WRITE TO HIS WIFE.

The London *Morning Advertiser* says: The following are verbatim copies of letters which have been received by Mr. Guildford Onslow, who continues to take almost unexampled interest in the Tichborne case, from the claimant, now undergoing his term of penal servitude in Dartmoor Prison. They were forwarded to Mr. Onslow on the 4th inst. by the Governor, who, in accordance with the rules of the convict establishment under his charge, carefully read them and erased all the words in those lines where the omission is marked with asterisks. Both letters are in the well-known handwriting of the claimant, and in neither of them is there any error of spelling or punctuation. Wapping butchers are not, as a rule, remarkable for acquaintance with our classic authors, and it is to be presumed that the claimant's cell is not enriched with a copy of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* to remind him, as the Latin quotation in Mrs. Onslow's letter does, that to have thoroughly learned the liberal arts "refines the manners and permits them not to be unpolished:"

DARTMOOR PRISON, DEVON, 29th October, 1875.
No. A1139, THOS. CASTRO.

MY DEAR ONSLOW: Strange to say I am still alive; nor is my spirit so broken by past misfortunes as to be intimidated by threats or punishments into denying my name and existence. God, in his great goodness, has entirely frustrated the evil designs and virulent machinations of man, as is evident by my being still alive.

* * * * * * *

Therefore I may say my heart is comparatively light; for, knowing as I do that I have never intentionally injured man, woman, or child, or intentionally broken any of the just laws of my country, I feel sure the time is not far distant when our gracious Majesty will no longer refuse to hear the voice of her subjects, especially when all they ask is that justice may be done an innocent and injured man. I am aware the two Lord Chief Justices stand between the royal prerogative and mercy, by threatening to resign their seats if I am released, and I trust it will please God to ordain even that great difficulty to be surmounted. It is not necessary for me to reiterate what I said in my last—things are just the same, with this difference, that there is much less of me. Please remember me to all my friends in your neighborhood * * * and write to my dear wife and tell her how impossible it is for me to write to her direct. With love to herself and my dear, dear children, believe me, my dear Onslow, your injured and robbed friend,

ROGER.

DEAR MRS. ONSLOW: Let me, in the first place, sincerely thank you for your letter and the kind promises therein contained toward my poor dear children. I should never have written your fair name on such a piece of paper had you not requested me to do so, for I cannot say of this * * * *emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.* * * *

Please give my love to my wife and children, and kind remembrance to all old friends. Kindly explain to my wife that I should have to address her as Mrs. Castro if I wrote to her direct, and I will never live to do her and my dear children so great a wrong.

I don't mention names for the reason I before stated, but please remember me kindly to the ladies near you, and thank them for me for their kind efforts to get me justice, which, alas! I never now expect. Believe me, dear Mrs. Onslow, your old friend "Roger." THOMAS CASTRO.

AN INDULGENT PRISON TREATMENT.

Independent and trustworthy inquiries show, says the Plymouth correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, that the dimensions of the claimant have been very materially reduced by his incarceration, and that his face has become quite thin. His health, however, is good, and he gives little trouble. He assiduously acts out his rôle of a "high-born gentleman," and displays exemplary obedience to prison regulations and discipline. He has thus established himself as a favorite among the warders. It is stated by some of them that the letters published last week were unquestionably his production, but the Latin quotation, they contend, need excite no mystery, as the convict, in common with all the prisoners of superior education, has facilities for studying Latin, French, German, and Greek, and has devoted himself assiduously to the two former, and has access to books from which classical quotations may be gleaned. He is treated with all the indulgence consistent with the prison rules, which are occasionally strained in his favor; but he has earned consideration chiefly by invariable good behavior, of which he will reap further benefit by an earlier discharge. He is permitted to have tea instead of "skilly," which disagreed with him, and has been excused the work of cleaning out his cell. It must not be understood, however, from anything I have said, that any Tichbornite proclivities are manifested by the chiefs of the prison, or that anything like "favor" is shown to him.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF THE WORK—LETTER OF THE COMMISSION TO THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The following letter has been addressed to every member of Congress:

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 23, 1875.

DEAR SIR: The pamphlet and circular we send you to-day imperfectly indicate the condition and progress of this work. It is conducted by a national commission, composed of two members from each State and Territory commissioned by the President of the United States. They have inclosed 230 acres within the magnificent 3,000 acres of Fairmount Park, a location unsurpassed for beauty and appropriateness. Within that inclosure will be not less than one hundred and fifty structures of all classes, the largest covering twenty-one acres. The Exhibition buildings proper cover not less than sixty acres. Four of the largest are nearly done. Eight or nine foreign commissions will erect twelve or thirteen ornamental edifices for offices, parlors, &c. About fifteen of our States will put up similar structures. Thirty-eight foreign nations have accepted invitations, and several of them are making unusual preparations. The facilities for moving men and goods have never been equaled at any previous exhibition. Equal excellence may be claimed for the fitness, grace, and grandeur of the buildings, and the beauty of the general view. The Exhibition promises to be a more splendid success than we had dared to hope. This is an International Exhibition on an occasion of extraordinary interest, and American institutions of all kinds, American progress in the arts and sciences, and American resources and capabilities will be subjected to the close inspection of learned commissions from all nations. That you may be able to consider understandingly questions concerning the Exhibition, and involving the national honor that may arise in Congress, we respectfully urge you to visit Philadelphia and the exhibition grounds at your earliest convenience, either on your way to Washington or soon thereafter. The officers of the commission and the Board of Finance will be very glad to receive and guide you.

Very respectfully yours,
JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
President United States Centennial Commission.
JOHN WELSH,
President of the Centennial Board of Finance.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

In his Message to the Legislature of South Carolina Gov. Chamberlain says: "I am confident, from various indications, that the principle of minority representation is growing in favor among all the people of the State. It offers in theory, certainly, and in practice, so far as yet tested, a mode of reaching that highest result of our representative system, the true proportional influence of each class or party into which our voting population may be divided. The rule of the majority is not thereby destroyed, while the voice and influence of the minority are not wholly suppressed. In this State its advantages in our counties and municipalities would be peculiarly great. Our voting population is now in a great measure divided upon lines which are not conducive to the best results in our public affairs. Minority representation will mitigate these evils without changing the basis of political power. Practically, though not in name, this principle has already been applied in some of our counties and cities. Citizens of both parties or races have voluntarily agreed to share political power in approximate proportion to their numerical strength, respectively. The results of such a course have invariably been satisfactory, so far as I am informed, and I am sure that the example will be repeated more and more widely in the future. What is thus here and there secured by the voluntary concert of our citizens will be secured firmly and universally by the adoption into the law of the State of the principles of minority representation in all county and municipal elections. I cordially and earnestly urge this measure upon your consideration at the present session."

OLD HICKORY.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

REVIEW OF THE CASE OF AN ARMY OFFICER WHO HAD BEEN UNJUSTLY AND IRREGULARLY DISMISSED—THE END OF HIS SUIT JUST REACHED.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 24.

The case of the United States vs. Col. James W. Schaumburg in the United States District Court was concluded yesterday, and a verdict given for the defendant under a charge of the court that he was entitled to his pay as a First Lieutenant in the First Regiment Dragoons, from July 1, 1836, to March 24, 1845, and the amount was much greater (about ten thousand dollars) than the claims of debt, ($306 20), for which the United States sued him as a paymaster, and therefore the verdict must be for the defendant, Schaumburg. This trial sustains the commission for which the defendant had been contending for so many years, and of which he had been unjustly deprived.

In the course of the trial there was read in evidence an original letter of "Old Hickory," Gen. Andrew Jackson, which gives a clear history of the case, and is characteristic of the conception and moral firmness of Jackson, even up to near his last days.

The letter of President Jackson is as follows:

THE HERMITAGE, June 12, 1843.

Lieut. James W. Schaumburg, Philadelphia, Penn.:

MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter, with a statement and accompanying documents relating to your having been irregularly put out of the Army. The letter of Senator Dr. Linn urges me to particularly examine all the papers, and as you, also, desire me to do so, and to write my opinion of the case, I would have done so before this, but that I have been so feeble, and even now I am suffering much pain, and can write but a little at a time; but I must get through with it now I am somewhat better. I am the more induced to do so as I am so much impressed with the great wrong done you by the officials of the War Department.

I first note that you were stationed at Fort Des Moines, on the Upper Mississippi, and that you had learned from your family at New-Orleans your father was sick and could not survive many weeks, and you applied to your commanding officer, Lieut. Col. S. W. Kearney, to then allow you to go to New-Orleans to visit your good father, fearing he would not live until a leave of absence could be granted, and come from Washington. This reasonable request to leave was refused by Lieut. Col. Kearney, which was very unfeeling and discreditable to him, as such an indulgence, when no great public necessity forbade your leaving your post, should have been granted. There appears to be no such obstacle, and, therefore, the refusal could only have been owing to personal ill-will or a degree of insensibility unbecoming any officer.

The refusal of your commanding officer compelled you to write to Washington for a leave of absence to enable you to go and see your dying parent. Some weeks elapsed before your application was returned. The commanding General indorsed on your application that the leave for three months to go to New-Orleans would be granted provided the commanding officer should deem it proper to allow it. This was no better than a refusal, as it left it to be granted or not to your commanding officer, who had improperly refused you. He did not think it proper to grant it. It appears that Lieut. Col. Kearney had placed you in arrest, though no charges were ever presented against you, and he based his refusal to allow you a furlough because he expected a court-martial would some time other convene for your trial, and you could not leave. You remained in arrest over eight months; no court was ever ordered for your trial, and no charges were ever written or presented against you, and Lieut. Col. Kearney himself was ordered away from the post, and, you still in arrest up to the 6th of June, 1836.

Col. Kearney having left you at the post under command of Capt. E. V. Sumner, Col. Kearney instructed him (Capt. Sumner) to hold you in arrest. After Lieut. Col. Kearney left you applied to Capt. Sumner to grant you the leave sent from Washington, which left it to the commanding officer to grant or not. Capt. Sumner answered that he could not let you go, for the reason that Col. Kearney had instructed him on leaving not to grant it. This was not creditable to Col. Kearney, and Capt. Sumner, being commanding officer of the post, was not under Col. Kearney's orders after he had left to command elsewhere; the responsibility for your presence or absence was not upon Col. Kearney but upon Capt. Sumner, and, had he granted you the three months' leave sent from Washington, he was not responsible for your absence. Capt. Sumner refused to let you go for the reason stated, and finding yourself thus blocked, and, as it strikes my mind, forcibly, the purpose aimed to be accomplished was attained—you wrote a letter of resignation on the 6th of June, 1836, to the Secretary of War, requesting the acceptance of your resignation, to take effect the 31st of October following.

You were a Second Lieutenant of the regiment of dragoons. Accompanying this letter was your letter to Gen. Macomb, General Commanding in Chief, expressing your sincere regret in being thus obliged to enable you to go to New-Orleans, to write your resignation, the more so as you were in arrest with charges alleged against you, and you expressed an earnest wish that your resignation would not be accepted, at least not until you had an opportunity to defend yourself before a court-martial. This was as honorable to you as your request was reasonable, and should have been so appreciated by the commanding General. Capt. Sumner very properly recommended in his letter to the Adjutant General, covering your tender of resignation and your letter requesting an investigation, that your earnest request should be granted.

Your reasonable and honorable request which Capt. Sumner, with good feeling, thought should be granted to you, was disregarded, and the time conditioned in your letter for your resignation to take effect, to wit, the 31st October, was shortened, without your consent, full three months, and you were not notified or informed that the time fixed by you should be shortened; and Lieut. Col. Kearney wrote to the Adjutant General, expressing his most sincere hope that you would not be permitted to withdraw your resignation, which was an impertinent officiousness, as it was from personal feeling against you, and none of his business. The Special Order No. 44, dated 30th June, 1836, says: The following resignations have been accepted by the President, to take effect at the dates set opposite their names respectively, and your name is given in the list as resigning as First Lieutenant, and the date for it to take effect the 31st July, 1836.

The letter you wrote was of your resignation of the office of Second Lieutenant, and not that of the higher office of First Lieutenant, which, as you did not resign, the Executive, or "proper authorities," could not have accepted, as stated in the general order. You were some time before entitled to be a First Lieutenant, but at the period of writing your resignation you were a Second Lieutenant, not having been promoted or notified of your promotion. If you had been you would not have written your resignation and signed yourself as a Second Lieutenant. You conditioned your termination of service to be the 31st of October. One thing or the other, if an officer has a right to specify the time at which his services end, and if the authorities are unwilling to allow the time, it is for them to so acquaint him and say what time would be allowed. If he liked the terms he would agree, and if he did not he would remain; but the authorities have no right to alter the time by an arbitrary order. I would not have permitted such a thing to be done.

An officer's commission in the military service of the country is a vested right which he holds under the laws for the government of the Army and Navy, and cannot be infringed upon. I consider the pretended acceptance of your resignation of your office of Second Lieutenant as an official misdemeanor, which, had you brought the facts to my knowledge when I was President I would have dismissed the officers who so disgracefully connived at your separation from the Army, as the facts in your case exhibit in the documents before me.

I notice in the *Army Register*, in the list of officers below you in the regiment, the name of A. S. Macomb as a brevet Second Lieutenant, and that the acceptance, as alleged, of your resignation advanced that officer, and he is a son of the commanding General, by whose orders the special order promulgating your resignation was issued by the Adjutant General, who should not have obeyed or countenanced the command, as he must have known it was a false proceeding. It appears you went to New-Orleans as expeditiously as you could, and made haste to go to Washington to prevent your resignation from being acted upon. You wrote from St. Louis, New-Orleans, and Wheeling to the Adjutant General and to Gen. Macomb, asking not to act upon your resignation, and at Wheeling you wrote to claim the benefit of the President's directions, published in General Order No. 43, dated June 28, 1836.

This order I remember to have directed the Adjutant General to issue. It was intended to put a stop to officers resigning on long leaves of absence from service in Florida and elsewhere, and to permit all officers who were, anterior to the date of the order, absent on leave by tender of resignation, to have the privilege of continuing by reporting for duty within three months, their resignations should be canceled, and all such as did not elect to do so their leaves of absence or the time for their resignations to take effect would be shortened to three months from the date of acceptance.

As your resignation was dated on the 6th June, twenty-two days before the date of the order, viz., the 28th June, you were entitled to the privilege expressed in the second paragraph, which referred to all such as had resigned at some date anterior to the date of the order. Your resignation was received, as appears by the Adjutant General's indorsement, 23d June, which was five days before the date of the order. If this is denied, and the only proof that it was accepted after is the order No. 44, 30th June, in which your name is mentioned as resigning your office of First Lieutenant, and as accepted to take effect the 31st of July, dated two days after the order No. 43, viz., the 30th of June, then it convicts the military officials of the War Department of a premeditated purpose to exclude you from the privilege of the paragraph which was to cover all resignations offered or accepted before the date of the order, and it is clear that the purpose was to exclude you by saying your resignation was comprehended under the prospective paragraph of the order No. 43, which could not possibly be so, as the paragraph was notice to all who resigned after the date of the order that their resignations, if accepted, would be accepted to take effect thirty days after the date of acceptance.

Your tender of resignation was twenty-two days before the date of the order No. 43, and the excluding you from it under the prospective paragraph was dishonest, and such an act should be severely punished. The integrity of the records of the Adjutant General's Office by that act against you carries with it a blemish which should be wiped out. It appears that you went to Washington and reported to the Adjutant General, claiming the benefit of the President's directions contained in the General Order No. 43, and you were [illegible] that your resignation had been accepted, to take effect the 31st July, 1836.

According to the first paragraph of General Order No. 43, you reported in person on the 22d of July. The order allowed to all persons whose resignations had been accepted to take effect at some prospective date who would "elect" to continue in the service three months to join their corps or regiment. You went to the General in Chief to report yourself, and ask that the matter might be corrected. He answered that nothing could be done. Your resignation was accepted, to take effect as stated in the Special Order No. 44, to wit, the 31st of July, and it could not be canceled.

You protested in writing against this order, and, claiming the benefit of the President's directions, as you had come to report for orders to return to duty, and that the order No. 44 was false in saying the President had accepted your resignation of your office of First Lieutenant, which you had not resigned, you state that, as neither the General in Chief nor the Adjutant General would do anything in the matter, you called on the Secretary of War, and, stating the facts to him, he said you should be righted, but asked you to let the matter rest, as it would be embarrassing to revoke or cancel the order No. 44, and that, on the occurrence of a vacancy of First Lieutenant you would be ordered back to your regiment. Upon this assurance of the Secretary of War, Gen. Cass, you went to your home to await a vacancy of First Lieutenant and orders thereon.

Gen. Cass left the War Department before a vacancy occurred; at all events, you were not afterward ordered to return to duty. You some time after wrote to Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, who succeeded Gen. Cass. He answered you that he could not see any difference in your resignation or the acceptance of it from any ordinary resignation, and, therefore, he could not order your name to be replaced on the Army roll. Mr. Poinsett came to this conclusion by relying upon the Adjutant General's report of the facts, which does not truly represent the facts of record. If Mr. Poinsett had examined with half an eye the correspondence and the orders, he could not have failed to discover the wrong done to you, and a violation of official integrity, amounting to dishonesty. Your application failing here, you should have applied to the President.

Your next application was to Secretary Spencer, Secretary of War now or lately under the present Chief Magistrate, as appears from your memoranda. Mr. Spencer answered somewhat as Mr. Poinsett, that he considered your resignation as perfect and effectual, as accepted, to take effect the 31st of July, and then stultified this assertion by saying you were entitled to be paid as a First Lieutenant up to the 31st of October, the period specified in your letter of resignation.

Now, if your resignation, as alleged to have been accepted to take effect the 31st of July, was, as he says, "perfect and effectual," you certainly were not an officer after that date; and not being an officer, you could not receive pay, &c., up to the 31st of October—that is, for three months. If you were entitled to pay, &c., up to the latter date, then you were still in the service, for you could not be in as to pay and out as to commission. So Mr. Spencer's argument or reasoning was mere nonsense, neither agreeing with facts nor logic. Mr. Spencer, as you rightly suspected, acted upon the misrepresentations of the Adjutant General and prejudiced counseling of Gen. Scott, whose well-known exquisite sense of justice and right is regulated according to his personal inclinings and perverted conceptions.

I have gone through your memoranda and the various documents, and as I progressed my interest was excited, for the case presented in itself so much of wrong—premeditated wrong by high officials—I felt that I should examine it thoroughly with Major Donelson, and I write out my understanding of the matter, notwithstanding I am in constant pain and have to rest very often; but it is on the side of justice and right I am engaged. You have been very improperly treated, and, had you come to me after Gen. Cass left the War Office, I should have righted you and punished Macomb, Jones, and Kearney for acting as they did toward you, and the official records been cleared of falsification.

I say you have never ceased to be in the Army. Your resignation amounted to nothing. You did not resign your office of First Lieutenant. You were fully entitled to the benefit of my directions published in General Orders No. 43, as you applied for orders under it. You were fairly and justly so entitled, and your constant efforts to have your rights recognized is creditable to you. I hope you will persevere.

If I were President I would put you back if it made you Colonel of the regiment, and I hope President Tyler, to whom you should appeal, will order your reinstatement and promotion to the position your commission of First Lieutenant and the laws entitle you to. You are at liberty to show this letter to the President. I remain, very respectfully, your friend, ANDREW JACKSON.

SAN FRANCISCO WHALERS.

THE SEASON'S CATCH—WHY THE BUSINESS HAS FALLEN OFF—INCIDENTS OF THE PURSUIT.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 21.

The eleven whalers belonging to San Francisco are nearly all safe in port, and some of them are off again after the sperm whale of the Southern seas. Their harvest has been a fair one, which will probably induce a larger representation in the Arctic next season. Their cargoes are as follows: New London, 1,600 barrels of oil, 14,000 pounds of bone, and 3,000 pounds of ivory; Camilla, (Capt. Nye,) 2,100 barrels oil and 23,000 pounds bone; Helen Mar, 1,600 barrels oil, 10,000 pounds bone, and 3,000 pounds ivory; Illinois, 2,300 barrels oil, 24,000 pounds bone, and 2,500 pounds ivory; Java, 500 barrels oil (at last reports) and 8,000 pounds bone; Northern Light, 600 barrels oil, 7,000 pounds bone; Onward, (Capt. Hayes,) 1,650 barrels oil, 18,000 pounds bone, 2,000 pounds ivory; Rainbow, 1,000 barrels oil, 13,000 pounds bone; St. George, (Capt. Knowles,) 2,000 barrels oil, 16,000 pounds bone, 5,000 pounds ivory; Florence, 1,200 barrels oil, 10,000 pounds bone, 3,000 pounds ivory; Mary Wollaston, 1,200 barrels oil. Allowing a little latitude for incorrect estimates in these figures, the totals will be: Oil, 16,000 barrels; bone, 150,000 pounds; ivory, 20,000 pounds. These cargoes are worth from $40,000 to $50,000 each, making their aggregate valuation about $500,000. The commercial value of this trade to the city is not merely that these rich cargoes are brought here, but here the ship lays in the stores that shall last her until she comes into port, having made the round trip of the southern and northern seas.

The business has fallen off year by year for the last quarter of a century. The reasons for this are many. The bowhead has retired from sea to sea until he is now in his last ditch at the North Pole. His *habitat* is becoming yearly more remote and inaccessible. He has fled within a score of seasons from the Ochotsk to Behring's Sea, through the strait to Gay Cape, to Point Barrow, and along the low, bleak northern coast to the mouth of the Mackenzie River. His course is still eastward and northward, and he appears disinclined to stop short of the latitude of unmelting ice and snow. With the fleet at present engaged in his extermination he may last for another quarter of a century. Capt. Knowles, one of the most intelligent of observers, reports that he discovered no diminution in the numbers of the sperm whale, and he sees no reason why he may not continue to be caught for an indefinite period. The discovery of the oil wells in Pennsylvania furnished the world with a new illuminating and lubricating material, and diminished the demand for whale-oil. Since the accident of 1871, shipping firms, sea Captains, and insurance companies have regarded the North Polar Sea as perilous. That was a serious loss to the whaling marine. On the 12th of September, a month earlier than whalers now think of turning their prows southward, a strong north wind set in and brought down the ice-pack from the pole, pinching thirty-three ships in between the sea and the shore, causing their abandonment. The crews were brought back by the few ships that narrowly escaped destruction. The whaling Captains all think now that they might have saved their vessels if they had stayed with them. These are some of the reasons that have reduced the American whaling fleet. The demand for whale-oil is still good; probably a market could be found for twice the annual product if it could be furnished. The sea wanderers become reckless with immunity from danger, and it is not unlikely that a few vessels will be added to the northern fleet within the next two or three seasons. Whalemen, however, are on the lookout for a repetition of the catastrophe of 1871, when another fatal north wind shall bear down with its icy cordon, and with its right wing resting on Icy Cape, sweep the whole flotilla high and dry on the low beach that fringes the northern coast.

Whalemen note a most remarkable change in the seasons of the Arctic zone. A few years ago they reached the whaling grounds sometimes in August, only to be obliged to leave them early in September. This year they lingered into October, and might have delayed longer, so far as peril from the ice-pack was concerned. They went within eighty miles of the mouth of Mackenzie River, where sailing vessels never have been before, and might have gone even there if it had been desired. All say that a steam vessel, aided by the currents, might have easily gone through to Baffin's Bay, a distance of less than a thousand miles from the extreme point attained, thus solving the mystery of the north-west passage. But those who have hitherto sought the passage have as often been mere theorists as seamen, and they have obstinately sought it by Baffin's Bay.

The whaler's life is arduous and has few social pleasures. All of the whaling Captains on this coast are men of fifty or more, who have been in the business almost from boyhood—say from twenty to thirty years. They are nearly all from Maine and Massachusetts, and have the Yankee marine characteristics strongly ingrained. Some of them have not lived with their wives during their quarter of a century of marriage more than a year in the aggregate. A few of them have occasionally taken their spouses to the Arctic regions to solace their loneliness. The annual routine is this: They usually arrive from the northern whaling grounds in November. Here comes a little breathing-spell. Their cargo is unceremoniously rolled or tumbled out at the foot of Beale street and stored or at once reshipped, and the Captain and crew try briefly the manifold pleasures of the city. In three or four weeks the vessel is again ready for sea. Then the crew is gathered from the sailor boarding-houses, their debts, which sometimes amount to a total of $30,000 or $40,000, are paid, they are taken on board and the vessel anchored in the stream to avoid temptation and attempts to escape. As an inducement to embark they, with the officers, are all offered a percentage of the profits of the voyage. Everything ready the ship sails—with an outfit that includes every mentionable article that may be needed from a needle to a bomb-lance gun, and in the way of food from a can of sardines to a live hog—sails off to the equator at Galapagos in pursuit of the sperm whale, thence westward, taking advantage of the balmy weather to paint, refit, and make all necessary repairs, like an athlete recuperating for a severe trial. Then she comes northward, either by Honolulu or up along the Asiatic coast, fishing in the China, Yellow, and Japan Seas. If to the Sandwich Islands, a pause of two, three, or four days is made there. Thence to the Arctic Ocean, where the time is well improved until the vessel leaves for this port the next Fall.

The walrus is a mild-mannered sea monster, with long ivory tusks projecting from its upper jaw. The walrus is caught by thousands for its ivory and oil at its haunts on the coast of Siberia, west of Behring's Straits, where the whaler's arrive in April or May. Its killing seems like barbarous slaughter. The vast herds lie on the ice, basking in the sun. They must be approached from leeward; they do not care for noise, but the human smell terrifies them, and they at once escape to the water. A boat comes toward them, the Captain or mate lands on the ice, and, armed with a rifle, stealthily creeps within a dozen feet, then fires from behind an ice-hummock. The vital point aimed at is the top of the head. The report of the gun creates no disturbance in the herd. One after another falls, and the marksman creeps about among the dead animals, loading and firing hour after hour, always keeping to leeward, sometimes having to lay down his gun, which becomes too hot for his touch. Capt. Knowles, of the St. George, once shot 310 in four hours and 290 in four boat lowerings. The walruses did not even move, but looked him innocently in the face as he stood up and fired. The slaughtering ended, the tough skin of the walrus is taken off, the blubber cut in pieces with a short, hooked knife having a handle two feet in length, and the teeth chopped out with axes. The walrus is rapidly disappearing. Well-informed whalers say that at this rate they will be exterminated in less than ten years. As soon as the regular whaling season opens, which is in June, the vessels sail away and engage in that more profitable business. The manner of catching the bowhead has been often described. The ships enter the grounds in fleets, keeping pretty well together. Lookouts are constantly kept aloft. When a whale is in sight the lookout describes its position, as "ahead," "on the lee bow," &c. Boats are lowered and the animal is approached as noiselessly as possible, either from behind or straight ahead, his formation preventing his seeing well in those directions. When sufficiently near, the harpoon, with the bomb-lance gun attached, is thrown. The striking of the harpoon explodes the cap which discharges the gun, sending the lance in the whale. The bomb—a metal tube six inches in length, containing half a pound of powder—is exploded simultaneously. This kills the whale if his vitals are touched; otherwise he drops to the bottom and stays, or runs off below the surface, sometimes many miles, taking the boat with him. When he comes up to breathe he is again struck, and so on till life is extinct. Then the carcass is towed to the ship, or the ship comes to the carcass, the blubber is taken from one side of the lip, then from the throat, then from the other side of the lip. The tongue is taken out, the head cut off, and, beginning near the place of severance, the blubber is cut off in strips, unwinding spirally like a ribbon, as the body is turned over in the water, until the tail is reached. These strips go up by tackle to the maintopmast, whence they are lowered to the deck, tried in boilers, run off into copper vats, then into casks, which are duly stored away. This goes on until October, or the vessel is loaded, the fleet hugging the low northern coast of British America, where the whales feed, sometimes visited by and regaled with fresh fish or venison by the degraded Indians in the region. The weather has in the meantime been getting cold, the long night is near, young ice is seen, and the whalers sail away to our lovely city, glad to have escaped the death-hug of the drifting Polar ice-pack.

SOLES AND TURBOT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

In a late number of *Land and Water* Mr. Frank Buckland, in discussing the question of transplanting these valuable fish into our waters, expressed some doubts as to the possibility of bringing over the young fish. Mr. Henry Lee writes as follows in *Land and Water*:

"Mr. Buckland expressed a wish to have my opinion concerning the transport of soles and turbot to New-York. We know absolutely nothing concerning the impregnation of the ova of these fishes; therefore the transfer of their eggs is out of the question. But I anticipate very little difficulty in the conveyance of young soles and turbot across the Atlantic. The soles selected should be from three to five inches long, and the turbot from three to four inches in diameter. I shall be very happy to assist in this matter; and as soon as arrangements for the reception of the fish in the United States are complete, I believe I shall be able to procure, on very short notice, as many suitable fish as may be necessary for a first experiment. Many details which I have not time to discuss in print will have to be attended to. Respecting these, it will give me great pleasure to confer with Mr. Buckland and the gentleman who may be appointed as agent of the United States Fish Commission."

Distinguished fish culturists in the United States, who have had some experience in endeavoring to carry our shad to Germany, express no doubt as to the feasibility of bringing the young soles and turbot from England to New-York. Should, then, any young fish be procured, no doubt the experiment will be tried.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
71—Benedict vs. Board of Assessors.
76—Knabel vs. Kingsley.
77—Kunkel vs. Mertens.
90—Tone vs. Board of Assessors.
91—Anderson vs. Board of Assessors.
92—Murray vs. Board of Assessors.
93—Johnson vs. Board of Assessors.
99—McIntosh vs. Cohen.
108—Weber vs. Craig.
146—Matter of Klous.
186—Matter of Holt.
204—Platt vs. Platt.
205—King vs. Benedict.

Nos.
219—Garbutt vs. Delahanty
227—Martines vs. Fernandez.
236—Freeman vs. Panama Railroad Co., &c.
241—Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Del's vs. Leporin.
259—Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Del's vs. Falk.
260—Barton vs. Mier.
262—Hall vs. Diehl.
265—Blossom vs. Hatfield.
267—Hart vs. Jaeger.
268—Higgins vs. Fowler.
278—Dickerhoff vs. Ablhorn.
271—Meyer vs. Josephs.
272—Surgis vs. Drew.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
1458—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical Nat. B'k.
906½—George the Count Johannes vs. Jennings et al.
514—Winchester et al. vs. Bentley et al.
2981—Taylor, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.
2952—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.
3186—Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.
1576½—Wilmott vs. Meserole.
1562—Poillon vs. Smith et al.
2789—Bergen vs. The Mayor, &c.
2706—Cassebeer et al., Ex'rs, vs. Kalbfleisch.
708—First Nat. Bank of Springfield vs. Dana.

Nos.
3170—Sora, Adm'r, vs. Cocks et al.
1648—Olcutt, Assignee vs. Maclean et al.
988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
3672—Hollacher versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
3632—Imhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.
2228—Bryan vs. Comstock, impleaded.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Eckert.
2618—Scott, Adm'r, vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1248—Cleary vs. Cole et al.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
1536—Woster vs. Kellman.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., Ex'rs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to the first Monday of December for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday, of December, 1875.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Joachimsen, Gross, and Spaulding, JJ.

Non-enumerated motions.
Mills et al. vs. Elsig.
Corven et al. vs. Dodd.
Fellows vs. Andrews.
Phillips vs. Lewis et al.
Simon vs. Michael et al.
Rubenstein vs. Levinsky.
Schumann et al. vs. Chapman.
Metzger vs. Berwin.
Herdman vs. Craig et al.
Corven vs. Dodd.
Fearis vs. Hart.
The People ex. rel. J. Henderson vs. Chapman.
Bloomfield et al. vs. McAndrews.
Johnson vs. Vilmar.
Dobbleman vs. McLowee.
Enumerated.
Nos.
1—Blackwood vs. Williams.
2—Phyfe et al. vs. Taylor.
3—Theall vs. Steits.
4—Drew vs. Page.
5—Doscher vs. Jacob.
6—Richard et al. vs. Boller.

Nos.
7—Gouge et al. vs. Banks.
8—Eaton vs. Sanches.
9—Thomas vs. Schultz.
10—Sutton vs. Atkins.
11—Meyer vs. St. John.
12—Martin vs. The Amer. Literary Bureau.
13—Blum vs. Rothschild.
14—Marktbaler vs. Frey et al.
15—Corven et al. vs. Dodd.
16—Hill vs. Dickinson.
17—Davidson vs. Ash.
18—Harris vs. Morange.
19—Curtis et al. vs. Atkins.
20—Rubenstein vs. Levinsky.
21—Frank vs. Frank.
22—The Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. vs. B'nk of the Metropolis.
23—Mayer et al. vs. Quinnell.
24—Bloomfield et al. vs. McAndrews.
25—Michael et al. vs. Cahill et al.
26—Carpenter vs. Boynton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Henry Reichl and Bernard Isaac, robbery.
Lizzie Quin, grand larceny.
Mary Ann Foley, grand larceny.
John Quin, violation of the Election laws.
Alexander Moulton, violation of the Election laws.

James Brown, William J. Fallon, and John Fisher, violation of the Election laws.
Matthew O'Brien, violation of the Election laws.
Palvett Crowley, violation of the Election laws.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Scannell, homicide.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 27.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ga. 7s, G. bds.100
5,000 N. C. 6s, S. T., 1st class......4½
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L.104
10,000 Mo. 6s, Fund., '94-95....b. c.103¼
18,000 Le.& W.B.Con. 97¾
3,000 do.......... 97⅝
15,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 81
1,000 Mor. & Es.1st.115
1,000 Mor. & Es. bs. of 1900..........103½
2,000 Erie 4th........ 92¼
5,000 H. & St. J.8s,C. 82¾
3,000 do........ 82½
5,000 do......b. c. 82¾
11,000 do........ 82¼
5,000 C.&N.W.Cons. Cou. G. bds... 89¾
5,000 do........ 89½
54,000 do........ 89¾
5,000 do......... 89⅝
25,000 do......... 89¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Cons.......b. c. 98
5,000 L. Sh. Div. bs.101
40,000 M. So. S. F....105¼
10,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '87.104
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76.103
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.........b. c. 92½
30,000 Union Pac. 1st.103
10,000 do.......103½
50,000 do.......103¼
40,000 do..b. c.s3.103½
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 89
5,000 do.......... 89¼
15,000 do.......... 89½
3,000 do.......... 89⅜
36,000 do......b. c. 90
7,000 do.......... 90¼
1,000 S.Pac.bs.of Mo. 53½
3,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 81½
2,000 do.......... 81¾
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.........108½
1,000 N. Mo. 1st.b.c. 90
5,000 Tol.& Wab.1st. 80½
5,000 Tol.& Wab.1st, St. L. Div...... 58
11,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 52
8,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 50½
10,000 D & H.Reg.bs., '94.............107½
4,000 W.U.Tel.Cou., 1900..............97½
10,000 M. & St.P. 1st, LaC. Div.......96½
200 Mar. L. & M. a. p. 7
8 D. & H. Can.b.c.123
100 Prod. Cons. L. & Pet. Co....b. c. 94¼
15 Penn. Coal..b. c.277½
100 At. & P. Tel..b. c. 18¼
25 do........... 18
1000 W. Un. Tel..b. c. 76½
800 do........... 76¼
200 do........s10. 76
300 do........... 76
400 do........b3. 76⅛
1800 do........b3. 76¼
200 do........s3.76½
600 Pacific Mail..b. c. 40¾
600 do........... 40⅝
1200 do........... 40¾
600 do........... 40½
1400 do........... 40⅝
500 do........s3. 40⅝
200 do........b3. 40⅝
100 do........b3. 40¾
1100 do........... 40⅝
100 do........c. 40⅝
50 Amer. Ex....b. c. 60½
100 do.........s3. 61
40 Adams Ex....b. c. 102
52 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.106¼
100 do...........b3.106⅝
340 do...........106
400 Erie Rail'y.b.c.s3. 16¼
100 do.........s5. 16¼
2500 do........c. 16⅜
100 do........c. 16⅜
1500 do........b3. 16½
100 do........s5. 16⅜
400 do........... 16¼
200 Am. D. Tel.b.c.s3. 20

100 Cle. & Pitts. Gtd.. 90
10 do............. 90¼
30 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 56¾
50 do............. 57
100 Mich. Cen.b.c.s3. 64¾
100 do...........c. 64⅝
300 do............. 64½
100 do............. 64¼
100 do........s60. 63⅝
6 do............. 64¾
100 Lake Shore..b. c. 62
13 do............. 62
200 do.........s3. 62¼
3600 do............. 62¼
300 do.........s3. 62
500 do.........s3. 62
100 do............. 62⅛
500 do.........b3. 62¼
200 Union Pac...b. c. 74⅜
100 do............. 74¼
100 do........b60. 74½
100 do............. 74
100 do.........s30. 74
100 do...........c. 74⅛
100 do............. 74
100 do..........s5. 73¾
100 do............. 73⅞
500 do............. 74
100 do............. 74⅜
1000 do............. 74⅜
100 do...........c. 74⅜
100 Ch. & N. W..b. c. 39¼
300 do.........b3. 39⅜
200 do.........s3. 39⅜
200 do............. 39¼
300 do............. 39½
100 do.........b30. 59½
100 do.........s3. 39⅜
400 do............. 39¼
100 do............. 39¼
100 do............. 39⅛
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. s30............. 54⅛
300 do............. 54⅜
300 do............. 54¾
900 do............. 55
200 do............. 54⅞
400 do............. 54⅜
300 do............. 54⅜
200 do............. 54¾
13 N.Y.,N.H.&Ha.b.c.146½
100 T., W. & W..b. c. 5⅜
20 Cen. of N. J..b. c.105¼
50 do.............105⅛
100 do.............105⅜
25 do.............105¼
200 Chi. & R. I..b. c.105½
100 C., M. & St.P.b.c. s3............. 36⅛
300 do.........s3. 36⅝
100 do............. 36⅝
300 do.........b3. 36⅝
200 do............. 36¼
100 do............. 36½
300 do............. 36¼
200 do............. 36⅝
100 Chi., M. & St. P. Pf........b. c.b3. 66¾
100 do............. 66¾
100 do............. 67
100 do.........s3. 66⅞
300 do............. 66⅞
100 do............. 66¾
200 do............. 66⅝
100 do............. 66⅜
100 Mor. & Es...b. c.103⅝
15 do.............103¾
136 do.............103½
400 do.............103⅝
100 Pac. of Mo.b.c s3. 12½
300 Del., L. & W.b. c.119¾
20 do.............120
500 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 23
200 do............. 22¾
300 do............. 22⅝
200 do............. 22½
100 do............. 23
200 do............. 22¾
100 do............. 22½
300 do............. 22⅝
200 H. & St. J. Pf.b.c. 29¾
100 do............. 29
200 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 18⅞

MONDAY, Nov. 29—A. M.

The principal changes in the statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, were a decrease of $948,400 in legal tenders, an increase in specie of $550,500, and a contraction in loans of $787,200. The banks are still engaged in supplying their correspondents in the West and South-west with currency for hog-packing purposes, and hence the falling off in legal tenders. The crop movement continues large, especially in the article of cotton, which shows a decided increase over last year, both in point of receipts and exports. The movement for the week eventuated in a net loss to the banks of $317,050, but the banks still hold an excess of $9,349,300 above legal requirements.

The following shows the conditions of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 20.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28, 1874.
Loans	$272,697,400	$271,910,200	$282,275,800
Specie	15,712,000	16,262,500	17,329,300
Legal tenders	47,987,300	47,038,900	53,301,900
Deposits	216,131,890	215,808,400	222,767,300
Circulation	18,449,400	18,512,100	24,884,100

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Nov. 20.	Nov. 27.	Differences.
Specie	$15,712,000	$16,262,500	Inc. $150,500
Legal tenders	47,987,300	47,038,900	Dec. 948,400
Total reserve	$63,699,300	$63,301,400	Dec. $397,900
Reserve required against deposits	54,032,950	53,952,100	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	9,666,350	9,349,300	Dec. $317,050

There were no new features to the money market, which worked very smoothly, the extreme rates for call loans having been 2½ and 5 ₱ cent., with the principal portion of the business at 3@4 ₱ cent. The prolonged ease of the market during the Fall months is something unusual, but accords with the views expressed in this column early in the season, as to the working of the money market during the marketing of the crops. The supply of commercial paper continues small, while a good demand prevails, and prime names are readily taken at 6 to 7½ ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a buoyant market for securities at London early in the week, consols reaching the highest point since 1860, but subsequently the improvement was lost, owing, doubtless, to apprehensions at the other side of European complications likely to grow out of the purchase of the interest of Khédive of Egypt in the Suez Canal by the English Government. United States bonds were also lower late in the week, but the decline was natural enough after the recent marked advance. The market closed somewhat firmer in tone. The Bank of England lost £128,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday, and since then £117,000 has been withdrawn on balance. The sterling exchange market was quiet and rates were nominally $4 81@$4 84½ for 60 days bills $4 87½@$4 88 for demand throughout the week, with business at slight concessions. Gold declined from 114¾ to 114⅛, the market being weakened by the strength of the London market, and the absence of war rumors. Toward the close the market was dull, but firmer at 114⅛@114⅛, owing to the fall in Consols and the dispatches concerning the Eastern question and the Spanish difficulty. The market was singularly free of excitement, probably owing to the uncertainty as to the treatment which the Cuban difficulty and financial questions will receive at the hands of the President and Secretary of the Treasury in the annual Message and reports to Congress.

The transactions in Government bonds were very moderate, but the market was firm in tone and not especially influenced either by the course of gold or the London market. In railroad bonds an active business was done, the demand from investors being large. With but few exceptions the leading issues made a material improvement, and the high-priced bonds were quite freely taken whenever offered. In the late dealings the market was active and firm, especially for Union Pacifics and Chicago and North-western consolidated, Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible having been exceptionally weak. State bonds were quiet and in tone steady.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange during the week was tame, and the volume of business, which in any event promised to be small, was materially restricted owing to the Thanksgiving holiday and the early adjournment of the Exchange on Saturday out of respect to the late Vice President Wilson. Notwithstanding the dullness of trade prices with hardly an exception showed an improving tendency. The Western railroad shares were conspicuously strong, North-western advancing to 39⅞, and the preferred from 52¾ to 55, while St. Paul common rose to 36⅞, and the preferred to 67⅛, the improvement being based upon official statements showing largely increased earnings, and in the case of North-western on the abandonment of one of the suits instituted against the company for violation of the Granger laws. Union Pacific advanced from 72¼ to 74½, and closed at 74⅜. Western Union fluctuated between 75⅜ and 76⅜, with closing transactions at 76¼. Pacific Mail advanced to 40⅞, and closed at a fractional reaction from the highest price. Ohios rose from 18¼ to 19⅛, and closed at 18¾@18⅞. Lake Shore was firm on very slight fluctuations. The extreme prices for Erie were 15¾ and 16½, and the closing quotation 16¼@16⅜. The leading investment shares were generally firm and higher.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat. Nov. 28, '74.
American Gold	114¾	114⅛	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, cou.	117¼	117	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, cou.	122½	122½	119¾
New-York Central	106⅜	105⅞	101⅝
Rock Island	106	104¾	100¾
Pacific Mail	40⅞	40	44½
St. Paul	36⅞	35⅝	38⅜
St. Paul Preferred	67⅛	65½	57¾
Lake Shore	62½	61¼	80⅜
North-western	39⅞	38¾	45
North-western Pf.	55	52¾	62¼
Western Union	76⅜	75⅜	81
Union Pacific	74½	72¼	35⅜
Wabash	6	5⅝	30
Del., Lack. & West.	119¾	119⅜	109¼
New-Jersey Central	105½	105½	107¼
Panama	129	128	115
Erie	16½	15¾	26¾
Ohio	19⅛	18¼	32¾
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	4⅜	9⅜
Harlem	133⅛	133	133

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 27.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	106⅛	105⅞	105¾	106
Harlem			133⅛	134⅛
Erie	16½	16⅛	16¼	16⅜
Lake Shore	62¼	62	62⅛	62¼
Wabash	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
North-western	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	39½
North-western Pref.	55	54	54¾	54⅞
Rock Island	105½	105½	105½	106
Mil. & St. Paul	36⅝	36¼	36¼	36⅜
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	67	66⅝	66⅝	66¾
Pittsburg	90	90	89¾	90
Del., Lack. & West.	119¾	119¾	119½	120
New-Jersey Central	105⅜	105⅜	105¼	105½
Michigan Central	64¾	64⅛	63¾	64½
Union Pacific	74½	73¼	74	74⅜
C., C. & Ind. Central	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅝
Han. & St. Joseph	23¼	22½	22½	22¾
Han. & St. J. Pref.	29¾	29	29¾	29¾
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
Missouri Pacific	12¾	12½	12⅝	13
Western Union	76¼	75⅞	76⅛	76¼
Atl. & Pac. Tel.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾
Pacific Mail	40⅞	40⅝	40½	40¾
Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	61	61	60¾	61

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Nov. 6	$3,310,520
August	30,805,475	Nov. 13	4,135,565
September	23,527,598	Nov. 20	4,718,735
October	22,264,765	Nov. 27	2,983,749
Total			$117,720,321
Total same period in 1874			147,601,090
Decrease in 1875			$9,880,769

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Nov. 2	$1,893,917
August	20,866,185	Nov. 9	5,815,233
September	20,630,040	Nov. 16	4,832,890
October	22,159,396	Nov. 23	5,519,647
Total			$106,978,626
Total same period in 1874			115,223,037
Decrease in 1875			$8,244,411
Gold, Nov. 27, 1875			114⅛
Gold, Nov. 28, 1874			112

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Nov. 6	$604,151
August	3,954,427	Nov. 13	358,418
September	1,245,802	Nov. 20	397,500
October	1,957,605	Nov. 27	706,564
Total			$17,978,678
Total same period in 1874			19,590,172
Decrease in 1875			$1,611,494

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,593,717	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,233	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,000	430,000
Total	$46,329,641	$21,479,680
Total to same date in '74	49,463,505	32,433,198

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. E. Peas, bags	45	Spirits Turp., bbls.	340
Broom-corn, bales	86	Tar, bbls.	16
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Resin, bbls.	3,864
Cotton, bales	3,343	Oil-cake, pks.	391
Copper, bbls.	44	Pork, pks.	212
Dried Fruit, pks.	122	Beef, pks.	1,141
Eggs, bbls.	1,925	Cut-meats, pks.	2,859
Flour, bbls.	11,805	Lard, tcs.	1,434
Wheat, bushels	308,977	Stearine, pks.	71
Corn, bushels	31,000	Butter, pks.	5,543
Oats, bushels	52,292	Cheese, pks.	16,457
Malt, bushels	13,159	Tallow, pks.	8
Barley, bushels	97,534	Lard-oil, bbls.	105
Beans, bbls.	618	Lead, pigs	189
Peas, bushels	12,930	Pea-nuts, bags	94
B. W. Flour, bags	10	Skins, bales	489
Oat-meal, bbls.	324	Tea, pks.	24
Hops, bales	290	Tobacco, hhds.	110
Hides, No.	5,393	Tobacco, pks.	164
Hides, bales	79	Whisky, bbls.	707
Leather, sides	10,110	Wool, bales	377

ASHES—Have been quiet, but quoted steady at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in request at 31c.@32c. ₱ lb.

COAL—A very moderate movement has been reported in the wholesale line at generally unchanged prices. We quote Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6 25@$7 25; Scotch Gas, $6 75@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$5 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $4 95@$6 25 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Strong in price at the advance last quoted, on an active inquiry; sales, 4,500 bags Rio, by the Estelle, and 1,000 bags do., by the Lord Baltimore, at Baltimore, on private terms; 2,300 bags Maracaibo and 700 bags Savanilla, (both here,) also on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted essentially unaltered in price for early delivery, on a limited business....Ordinary quoted at 11⅜c.@11 3-16c.; Low Middling, 12 15-16c.@13¼c.; Middling, 13¼c.@13 9-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 366 bales, (of which 316 bales were on last evening,) of which 200 bales were to spinners, 120 bales for export, and 46 bales to speculators....The movements for forward delivery have been moderate, with prices quoted easier. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bales, (of which 6,900 bales were on last evening, and 11,600 bales to-day,) with 1,900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13¼c.@13 5-32c.; December, 13 5-32c.; January, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; February, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; March, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; April, 13 25-32c.; May, 13 29-32c.@13 31-32c.; June, 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; July, 14 5-32c.@14 7-32c.; August, 14 9-32c.@14 11-32c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,343 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 23,420 bales, against 32,953 bales same time last week....The week's exports hence have been 19,329 bales, including 16,928 bales to Liverpool, 1,480 bales to Hamburg, and 1,021 bales to Bremen....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 634,648 bales, (of which were 336,000 bales to British ports and 277,742 bales to the Continent,) against 569,935 bales same time the previous year.

FISH—Less inquiry has been noted for supplies of most kinds, yet prices have been fairly supported, Hake most sought after. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$5 25 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5@$7; Hake, $4@$4 50; new Mackerel quoted at $24@$30 for No. 1, $15@$17 for No. 2, and $8@$10 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 75@$6 50; Smoked Herrings at 27c.@30c. for Scaled, and 24c.@28c. for No. 1 ₱ box (the higher figures from store;) Dutch Herring, $1 12@$1 15 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Very limited movements, as a rule, have been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored buyers, under rather more urgent offerings. Export dealings for English markets on a restricted scale. City Mill product wanted for the West Indies and South America. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4 25@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 40; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 15@$5 50, mostly at $5 20@$5 40; choice to fancy do., $5 50@$6; City Mills Extra, $5 25@$6 75, chiefly at $5 25@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 50 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 25@$7, mainly at $6@$7, and patent at $6 85@$9 50, chiefly at $7@$8, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 6,900 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly City Mills product, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour very quiet at drooping rates; sales, 650 bbls....Rye Flour about steady; sales, 340 bbls....Corn-meal fairly active and quoted steady; sales, 1,800 bbls., of which were 1,000 bbls. Brandywine at $4, delivered, and 520 bbls. Yellow Western, within the range of $3 35@$3 60.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and toward the close quoted decidedly lower—in most instances 2c.@3c. a bushel—under more liberal offerings. At the modified prices a livelier business has been reported, chiefly for export—partly for the Continent. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 161,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 29 for prime to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, closing at $1 26 for prime on the basis of the latest sale; $1 32 for ungraded Minnesota Spring, afloat, (16,000 bushels last evening;) $1 10 for No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 12@$1 15 for Mixed Spring, mainly at $1 14, afloat; $1 40@$1 46 for good to strictly prime White Michigan, afloat; $1 26 for prime Red Western, (30,000 bushels,) in store, for export; $1 15@$1 20 for inferior to about fair do., mostly at $1 15, afloat; 90c. for damaged do.; $1 31@$1 38 for Amber Western, the latter rate for very choice; $1 39 for White Canada, in bond....Corn has been very quiet and quoted a shade easier in price; demand limited from all sources. Sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels at 76c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat; 75c. for steamer do., afloat; 77c. for High Mixed Western; 76c.@77½c. for good to very choice Yellow Western; 69c.@72c. for damp to dry new Mixed Western; 75c. for old White Western, (six car-loads;) 77c. for old Yellow Southern; 73c.@77c. for new do. do., the latter rate for choice. Other dealings rumored, but without reliable particulars....Rye, Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat about as last quoted....Of Barley, 20,000 bushels, about fair to very good, sold at $1 05@$1 12, (the latter rate for No. 2 Bay;) market steady....Oats have been fairly active, and really good to choice quoted firm; poorer qualities unsettled, attracting very little attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 40c.@47½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, car lots; 45c.@52c. for White do.; 46c.@48c. for Mixed State; 48c.@52c. for White State, chiefly at 49c.@50c., afloat; 55c. for extra choice do., (one car-load,) delivered....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unchanged....The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 17,082 bbls. Flour, 313,999 bushels Wheat, 129,226 bushels Corn, and 20,473 bushels Peas.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 700 bales sold to arrive at 3c.@3 1-16c., currency. Market otherwise unchanged.

HIDES—The demand has been moderate at drooping prices. The week's receipts have been 30,547 Hides and 50 bales do.; sales, 43,490 Hides and 43 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 965 Dry Buenos Ayres, 18 to 24 lb.; 550 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 8 lb., on private terms; 4,190 Dry River Platte Hides, from Europe, 23⅛ lb., at 20c., currency, 4 months, as they run; 7,025 Dry Montevideo, 21 lb., at 20c., gold, cash, less 3 ₱ cent., usual selection; 720 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21 lb., at 17c., gold, cash, less 3 ₱ cent., as they run; 9,730 Dry Rio Grande, 20 to 21 lb., at 19c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,600 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 18½ lb., on private terms; 735 Dry Rio Grande Ox, Seconds, 21 to 22 lb., at 16½c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 8,300 Dry California, 21 to 23 lb., at 20c.@20½c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 440 Dry West India, 18 lb., on private terms; 2,175 Dry Texas, 22 to 25 lb., part at 19c.@19½c., currency, 2 to 4 months; 950 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lb., at 17c., currency; 995 Dry-salted Texas, 34 lb., at 14½c., currency, cash, selected; 1,715 Wet-salted Texas and Western, 48 to 60 lb., part at 9c.@10½c.; 3,400 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9¾c., currency, cash, and 43 bales Calcutta Cow on private terms; and to-day, 1,000 Montevideo Seconds at 17c., gold, less 3 ₱ cent., and 750 Texas, on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning 105,500 Hides and 2,452 bales do., against 188,900 Hides and 1,518 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans, new crop, in demand within the range of 55c.@61c. for very good to choice, with sales reported since our last of 130 bbls., in lots; and at auction, 560 bbls. at 57c.@62c. Other kinds very dull and nominal.

NAILS—Have been generally inactive, on the basis of $3@$3 15 for common Fence and Sheathing, for large and small lots.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in light demand on the basis of $1 70@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained ₱ 280 lb.; sales, 900 bbls. good Strained at $1 80@$1 85 ₱ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch dull at old figures....Spirits Turpentine inactive and quoted at 37½c.@38c. for merchantable; sales, 85 bbls. at 38c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in rather more request and quoted steady. Exports this week, 13,088 pks....Western, in bags, quoted at $45, currency, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude inactive at 6⅞c., in bulk, and at 10¼c.@10⅜c., in shipping order, for early delivery.... Refined very quiet; quoted for early delivery at 12½c. ....Refined, in cases, 17c.@19c.....Naphtha at 10c.@10¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12¼c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12c.@12⅛c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in for early delivery, in good part for shipment, with prices quoted steady. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 425 bbls. Western Mess, including old inspected, at $22 25, and fresh inspected at $22 50.... Prime Mess and Extra Prime as last quoted....And, for forward delivery, Western Mess, seller the remainder of the year, quoted at $21 05, and seller January at $20 90. Sales included 500 bbls., old or new, seller the remainder of the year, at $21@$21 05; 250 bbls. new, same option, at $21 25; 500 bbls., January, at $20 90; and 250 bbls., February, at $21....Dressed Hogs more sought after, with City quoted up to 9¼c.@9¾c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been in fair demand and held firmly; sales, 7,500 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11½c. for heavy; 3,000 Pickled Shoulders, part at 9c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 13c., and sundry lots of other City bulk stock within our previous range. ....Western product nominal....Bacon very quiet on the basis of 11¾c.@11¾c. for City Long Clear.... Western quoted weak....Lard has been more freely dealt in, and quoted firm. Refiners have been buying more liberally. Speculative transactions more extensive. ....Of Western Steam for early delivery sales have been reported of 200 tcs. choice new and old at 12⅞c.; and (rumored) 1,000 tcs. for refining at 12 13-16c....And for forward delivery, 1,000 tcs., seller December, at 12⅞c.; 1,250 tcs., seller's option, remainder of the year, at 12⅞c.; 2,250 tcs., seller January, at 12 15-16c.@13c., and 1,500 tcs., seller February, at 13 1-16c., closing at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c....And of City Lard, 60 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and small lots of No. 1 at 12½c.@12⅝c....And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of small lots for the Continent at 13¾c.@13¼c. Beef unchanged; sales, 100 bbls. and 200 tcs....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....Tallow strong and wanted; sales, 96,000 lb. good to prime at 9½c.@9¾c....Of Stearine, 500 tcs. prime Western, deliverable Dec. 15 to Jan. 15, sold on private terms—rumored at 13⅛c....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 1,433 pks. Pork, 2,370 pks. Beef, 12,891 bxs. Bacon, 7,734 tcs. and bbls. Lard, 14,337 bxs. Cheese, 440 pkgs. Butter, and 585 hhds. Tallow.

SKINS—A fair inquiry has been noted for Deer, but at drooping rates; receipts, 406 bales; sales, 23,000 lb. Augostura, 20,000 lb. Central American, 4,000 lb. Vera Cruz, 2,000 lb. Sisal, and 1,000 lb. Matamoras on private terms....Goat have been moderately sought after at former rates; receipts, 508 bales; sales, 43 bales Rio Hache, 34 bales Peruvian, 33 bales Curacoa, and 15 bales Mexican on private terms....Deer quoted thus: Guatemala at 52½c.; Honduras, 45c.; Central American, trimmed, 47½c.; not trimmed, 33½c.; Sisal, 45c.; Para, 47½c.; Puerto Cabello, 42½c., currency, ₱ lb....Tampico Goat, 50c.@51c.; Matamoras, 50c.@51c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.; Patna, 30c.@37c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw strong, as quoted in our last, but quiet to-day. Sales, 350 hhds. refining Cuba on private terms, and 175 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c.; refined unchanged.

TEAS—Dull but steady. Sales, 650 half chests Japan, and 500 half chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 15, on sales of 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement has been fairly active and rates have been quoted very firm. The chartering business has been moderate, checked to some extent by the reduced offering of tonnage and the more confident views of shipowners....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton at 9-32d. for compressed; 1,500 bales do., rumored part at 5-16d. ₱ lb., but without confirmation; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 5,000 Staves, reported at 25s.; and by steam, 400 bales Cotton at 13-32d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 20,000 bushels Grain, reported at 9½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 500 bbls. Sugar (rumored) on private terms; 1,100 bbls. Apples, part at 5s. ₱ bbl. Also a British ship, 1,193 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 500 bales Cotton at 11-16d. ₱ lb.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ₱ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 9s. ₱ tierce; 50 tons Hides at 50s.; 30 tons Leather at 80s.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 55s. ₱ ton; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 30s....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Oil-cake on private terms; 10 tons Leather at 55s.; and, by steam, 150 bbls. Provisions at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; also an American brig, 439 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., (with option of Bristol)....For Glasgow, by steam, 400 bbls. Flour (of through freight) at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 500 bbls. Sugar reported at 42s. 6d., and a small lot of Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton.... For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d., excluding Gloucester, or with option of Gloucester at 6s. 4½d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 7½d.; a British bark, 630 tons, with about 4,100 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s.; an Austrian bark, 623 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. 7½d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 2,5 bales Cotton, 1,200 tcs. Lard, 3,500 pks. Hides, 150 bbls. Ashes, and 1,500 bags Coffee, (reported as of recent engagements,) at full market rates; also, a British bark, 640 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl., (with option of Bordeaux,) and a brig, with about 1,100 bales Cotton, from Norfolk, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard, (of through freight) at equal to 50s. ₱ ton; also an Austrian ship, 1,264 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. ₱ bbl. (with option of Bremen)....For Bremen, by steam, 1,600 bales Cotton, (of recent engagement,) reported at ¾c. ₱ lb.; 150 bbls. Beef at 6s. ₱ bbl.; 650 tcs. Lard at 50s. ₱ ton; 85 bales Leather at 1c. ₱ lb.; 600 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 40s. for hhds. and $1 for cases, and 1,000 pks. Merchandise at full rates....For Hamburg, a British steam-ship, 1,137 tons, hence, with Provisions, at 50s. ₱ ton....For Alicante or Valencia, an American schooner, 675 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported on private terms, and back from Cadiz, with Salt, to a port north of Hatteras, at 10c. ₱ bushel....For a Mediterranean port, direct, an American bark, with about 1,500 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1¼c. ₱ lb., and an American bark, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Trieste, an Italian bark, 536 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Resin at 92½c. ₱ 280 lb., 5,500 cases Petroleum, at 29c. ₱ case; and Refined Petroleum in bbls., (to complete cargo,) at 5s. 6d. per bbl., and £15 gratuity....For Barbados, a schr. with Lumber, from Nova Scotia, reported at $7....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, about 3,300 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to $1@$1 05 ₱ bbl....For Hayti and back to Boston, an American schooner, about 1,000 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at $1,250....For Matanzas, an American schooner, with Hoops, from Richmond, reported at $10, half gold....For Port-au-Platte, an American schooner, about 3,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with Lumber and general cargo, reported at $5 and 60c....For Progreso, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $10 currency....For St. Kitts, an American schooner, 135 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported 70c. ₱ bbl....For Trinidad de Cuba, an American brig, 317 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3 75....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, some demand was noted for tonnage, quoted as within the range of $4 25@$5 for Sugar in hhds....For Port Spain, a British brig, 287 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at 50c. ₱ bbl....For Aspinwall, an American brig, 487 tons, and an American schooner, 468 tons, with Coal from Philadelphia, within the range of $3@$4....For Halifax, a bark and brig, hence, with Coal at $2 25....For Eastern ports, vessels for Coal have been in more demand for Philadelphia loading, with several schooners chartered within the range of $1 50@$2 15....For New-York two schooners with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7 a schooner, with do., from Savannah, at $7; two schooners, with do., from Port Royal, at $6@$7; a schooner, with stone, from Cape Ann, at $1 25....For Boston, a schooner, with about 1,500 bales Cotton, from Galveston, at 21-32c. ₱ lb., (with option of Providence or Fall River;) and a schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, at $7.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—Wool—The demand has been good and a firm tone prevades the market, the balance of the clip being now held with considerable confidence; there is no surplus stock of any kind pressing for sale, while there is a scarcity of Delaine and Combing Fleeces and medium and No. 1 Fleeces; prices remain unchanged; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania, mostly X and XX, at 46c.@48c.; and no desirable lots of XX offering under 48c.; medium and No. 1 Fleeces range from 48c.@50c., and XXX at 49c.@50c.; in Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces the sales have been at 42c.@48c., including X and choice medium; Combing and Delaine Fleeces meet with a ready sale, and prices are gradually hardening; sales of washed at 48c.@65c., the latter figure for very choice, and unwashed Combing at 47c. The demand for California Wool continues without abatement, the sales of the week comprising 611,000 lb. at 22c.@37c. for Spring and 17c.@24c. for Fall; the principal transaction was a lot of 100,000 lb. choice Spring at 35c., but there is very little of this description of Wool left. The total sales of California Wool in this market for the past ten weeks amount to 7,758,000 lb., all of which has passed into the hands of manufacturers. Pulled Wools have been more inquired for and are steady and firm; sales at 35c.@50c. for Super and X, up to 50c.@52c. for Combing Pulled; the principal sales of Super have been at 42c.@47½c., and X at 40c.@45c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Flour dull. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 07@$1 08; No. 2 do., $1 04¼@$1 04⅜, spot; $1 01⅞, December; $1 05½, January; has sold at $1 07, January; No. 3 do. 87c.; Rejected, 75c. Corn active and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 49½c., spot or November; 47½c. bid all the year; Rejected, old, 48½c.; do., new, 40c. Oats quiet, weak; No. 2, 30⅝c.@30⅞c. Barley dull and lower at 86½c., spot; 85¼c.@85½c., December. Rye—Demand light, but holders firm. Pork easier but in good demand at $20, spot; $19 45, all the year. Lard quiet but firm at $12 30@$12 35, spot; $12 45, February. Bulk Meats steady and firm. Whisky, $1 11½. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley—2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. There was no afternoon call of the board to-day.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 9,200 bbls.; Wheat, 206,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 5,700 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 5,700 bbls.; Wheat, 78,500 bushels; Corn, 129,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to Interior Points—Corn, 22,500 bushels. Flour quiet; sales, 800 bbls. at unvaried quotations. Wheat dull, small sales; White Wisconsin on private terms, and White Michigan at $1 38. Corn dull; sales of car lots No. 2 Western at 63c. Oats inactive. Rye inactive. Barley quiet, firm; sales of 20,000 bushels Canada No. 1 at $1 15; No. 2 at $1 10. Peas and Beans quiet; retail trade only. Pork dull; sales at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull, lower, 13½c. Highwines—Small trade at $1 11½@$1 15.

TOLEDO, Nov. 27.—Flour dull. Wheat dull, tending downward; No. 2 White Wabash at $1 42; No. 3 do., $1 27; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; Amber Michigan, spot and December, $1 18; January, $1 21; February, $1 24; No. 2 do., $1 01; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 23; No. 3 Red, $1 06; rejected, 91c. Corn firmer; held higher; High Mixed, 61c.; November, [illegible]; new, 53½c.; Low Mixed, new, 52½c.; No. 2 White, 52½c.; no grade, new, 49½c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2, 35c.; White, 40½c.; Michigan, 34½c.; rejected, 31c. Receipts—200 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—700 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.—Flour and Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn easier; old, 60c.@62c.; new steady at 48c.@52c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 30c.@45c. Barley quiet, unchanged. Rye dull at 77c.@78c. Pork quiet, unchanged. Lard—Demand fair, market firm; Steam, 12¾c.; Kettle, 13¼c. Bulk Meats quiet, unchanged. Bacon quiet, unchanged. Green Meats opened firm, but closed dull; Shoulders, $7 40@$7 50; Sides, $10 40@$10 50; Hams, 10¾c.@11c., according to average. Hogs moderately active; common Light, $7@$7 50; fair to good packing, $7 55@$7 55; choice Heavy, $7 60@$7 65; receipts, 10,098 head; shipments, 690 head. Whisky quiet at $1 10.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Flour steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 45. Corn dull; sales of No. 2 Illinois at 71c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal—$30 for bolted; $29 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $27@$28. Lake Receipts—66,200 bushels Wheat, 13,100 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels barley. Amount of grain on the canal yesterday at noon from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,524,000 bushels Wheat, 296,000 bushels Corn, 277,000 bushels Oats, 311,000 bushels barley, 36,900 bushels Rye, 13,500 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51½, cash; $1 52½@$1 52¾, November; No. 3 do., $1 38. Corn dull, lower to sell; No. 2 Mixed, 47½c.@48c., cash and November. Oats dull, lower to sell; No. 2, 33c., cash; 34½c., January. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork quiet, unchanged. Dry-salted and Green Meats unchanged; very little doing. Bacon—Nothing doing. Lard held at 12¾c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Hogs firmer; Yorkers, $6 60@$6 90; packing, $6 90@$7 30. Cattle dull, unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,460 head Hogs, 500 head Cattle.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—Flour dull; inactive. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 15½; Hard do., $1 17; No. 2 do., $1 15; December, $1 06; January, $1 07; No. 3 do. 90½c. Corn in better supply and lower; No. 2, 58c. Oats neglected; nominal; No. 2, 32½c. Barley neglected and lower; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1@$1 01; December, 99c.; No. 3 do., 60c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 73c.; No. 2, 71c. Provisions inactive; Mess Pork, $20. Lard—Prime Steam, 12⅝c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7¼c., loose. Freights quiet; unchanged. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 163,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 108,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Cattle in good demand and firmer; receipts, 900 head; good fat Natives, $5 75@$6 25; fair to good, $5@$5 50; fleshy Steers, $3@$4 50; Texans, $2 75@$4 25; shipments, 1,800 head. Hogs dull but firm; receipts, 16,000 head; assorted Packers, $7@$7 25; Shipping, $7 20@$7 35; Bacon, $7@$7 20, chiefly at $7 10@$7 15; Philadelphias, $7 40@$7 60; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep slow; receipts, 500 head; common, $3@$3 50; best, $3 75@$4 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Corn dull and lower at 56c.@62c. Bran dull and lower at $1. Pork easier; new Mess, $22. Coffee—Demand active; prices advanced; ordinary to prime, 18½c.@21c. The market for other articles is unchanged. Gold, 115¼. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼c. discount; Sterling—Commercial, $5 47½@$5 49; do., Bank, $5 52½@$5 53½.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27.—Flour quiet but firm; Extra, $5@$5 50; Fancy, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 10@$1 35. Corn dull; new, 35c.@40c.; old, 60c.@62c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions steady, unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at $1 10. Bagging quiet, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34½c. Resin strong at $1 42½ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 70.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 3,358 bales; gross, 3,663 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,958 bales; to the Continent, 2,425 bales; coastwise, 1,921 bales; sales, 3,021 bales; stock, 71,234 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 1,935 bales; gross, 3,450 bales; exports to France, 5,014 bales; sales, 5,650 bales; last evening, 2,350 bales; stock, 186,368 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 4,656 bales; gross, 4,656 bales; exports coastwise, 350 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 42,833 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.@12c.; net receipts, 2,617 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,004 bales; to the Continent, 1,920 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 58,996 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 6,165 bales; gross, 6,244 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,951 bales; coastwise, 1,610 bales; sales, 2,926 bales; stock, 90,313 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 27—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2½ ₱ cent., which is ⅝@½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 95 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 103⅝; 1867s, 109⅜; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 104½.

1 P. M.—Consols, 95 for money, and 95⅛ for the account.

2 P. M.—Consols, 95 3-16 for money, and 95¼ for the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 105⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 14½. Paris advices quote Rentes 66f. 25c.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½ ₱ cent., which is ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £69,000.

PARIS, Nov. 27—Afternoon.—Rentes, 66f. 50c. Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive 1-32d. dearer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 12,100 bales, all American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 2,600 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, at 6 13-16d.; do., do., shipped November and December, at 6 13-16d. Provisions—Cheese, 54s. ₱ cwt. Lard, 57s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Pork 97s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Mess. Bacon, 60s. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

Evening.—Spirits of Petroleum, 9d.@9½d. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 27—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11¾d.@12d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Sugar—Market opened with a demand more active, closing quiet and steady; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 13¾@14½ reals ₱ arroba; Molasses Sugars, Nos. 6 to 9, 10¾@11¼ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 10 to 11, 14¾@15¼ reals ₱ arroba, in boxes, and 15¼@15¾ reals, in hogsheads; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 96,613 bxs. and 7,100 hhds. Receipts of the week, 665 bxs. and 34 hhds.; exports of the week, 18,000 bxs. and 730 hhds., including 11,000 bxs. and 178 hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $43@$45 ₱ cwt. Butter, $50@$70 ₱ quintal for American. Flour, $35 ₱ bbl. for American. Lard, in kegs, $46@$46 50 ₱ quintal; do., in tins, $50@$51. Potatoes, $7 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Wax—Yellow, $14 50@$15 ₱ arroba. Onions, $10 ₱ bbl. for American. Naval Stores active. Empty Hogsheads, $8 50@$9. Lumber dull and nominal. Shooks flat; Box, 9@9½ reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 18@19 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 22@23 reals. White Navy Beans, 26@28½ reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $53@$60 ₱ quintal. Corn, 10½@11 reals ₱ arroba. Hoops flat at $48@$50 in gold ₱ M. Freights active for the United States. Spanish Gold, 212@212½. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 94@96 premium; short sight, 99@101 premium.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on Courtlandt av., near 3d av., Mott Haven.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

N. S. KING, M. D.,
WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO CARR,
JOHN L. BURNETT,
GEO. C. MANNER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-third Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1875.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. Harry Beckett Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Lewis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Rosa Rand.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

CHICKERING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Dr. Von Bulow, Mr. Bergner, Miss Emma Thursby, Miss Elizabeth Cronyn.

STEINWAY HALL.—ELIJAH, (Oratorio.)—Miss Emily Butman, Miss Anna Drasdil, Mr. George Simpson, and Chorus.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—DALILA, (French Drama.)

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch Wambold, Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—GRAND BAZAAR in aid of Missions.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It is the opinion of Gen. SHERIDAN that the care of the Indians should be made a part of the business of the Army; that the reservations should be made smaller and cut up into tracts for families, and that the Indians should then be compelled to work and send the children to school. The suggestion is not a new one, and it is in many regards a good one. The officers of the Army are the best administrative agents the Government has, because they have a secure tenure so long as they do their duty, and are very sure of severe punishment if they neglect it. But precisely the same influences which made it impossible to reform the civil service in such a way as to engraft these features upon it will defeat any attempt to transfer the Indian business to the Army. If the politicians were not willing to secure good civil servants, they will not abandon patronage by employing the good military servants we already have.

A forgetful world is reminded of the existence of Mr. MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER by Mr. FORNEY, of Philadelphia. The Colonel, who is, we are sorry to say, an agent of the Centennial Commission in Europe, recently listened to a new play of Mr TUPPER'S entitled "Washington," which the author intends to bring out in this country under his personal supervision, in connection with the "Centenary of American Independence." The extracts which Mr. FORNEY gives are very characteristic. TUPPER makes FRANKLIN describe his failure to come to terms with the King's Council as follows:

"Yet all fell through; an utter chaos of failure
Seemed to crash round me like a shattered world,
And I then felt much as that self-strong man,
Horace, you remember, who defied,
As you, with me, defy, the thunderbolt
Even of tyrannic Jove himself. Alone,
In the calm majesty of self-respect,
I then threw down your gage of Independence,
And, full free conduct granted, came away
Pledged, like yourselves, a rebel for the right."

What the shrewd old man did do was to quietly go home and fold up the coat he wore, remarking that he would put it on again when England acknowledged American independence, which he had the privilege of doing in Paris nine years later, in the presence of the British Ambassador. WASHINGTON, according to TUPPER, balanced the *pro* and *con.* of the Revolution with a curious mingling of sentimentality and selfishness.

"It is this struggle I win the glorious prize,
Our people's freedom to the end of time,
A nation that shall overflow the globe,
Making this hemisphere the fountain head,—
Lo! what a Pisgah view to one who stands
The Father of his Country to all ages,
Living in them revered—but if I lose,
How swift and terrible the penalties!
The vast estates my honored father left me
Forfeited, my rich revenues by marriage
Confiscated, and that best-loved wife a beggar,
While for myself the traitor's hideous doom,
Hanged, drawn, and quartered."

The fact is that the story of the American Revolution is not dramatic, and the revolution seen through TUPPER'S eyes is in danger of becoming ridiculous.

Capt. SHUFELDT, who has charge of the recruiting service for the Navy, has laid hold of the right end of the matter of desertions. He says that these are shamefully numerous—which is true—and that the proper mode of reducing them is to remove the motive for them. He advocates better provision for the health and comfort of the men, and also the enlistment of boys, and their education for the service. This latter plan has been already adopted to some extent, and has its advantages. More than this is, however, required, and it is worthy of consideration whether officers might not be held responsible to a great extent for the desertion of their men. There are Captains in our Navy from whose ships sailors can hardly be induced to desert, and others from whom sailors can hardly be kept from deserting. These facts, if properly studied, ought to suggest some practical remedy for what is now a great evil, and a very costly as well as disgraceful one.

It seems likely that at last the truth in regard to the action of the Brooklyn Ring will be brought out by the suits instituted by the Attorney of the State, Mr. JOHN E. PARSONS, of this City, under the direction of Attorney General PRATT. That the City of Brooklyn has been very badly governed; that much of its revenue has been wasted and some of it stolen; and that the persons responsible for these facts are banded together in the loose and yet effective organization knowns as a "Ring," are things generally believed in Brooklyn, and this belief made the election of Mr. SCHROEDER as Mayor possible. Meanwhile, it is not prudent for the friends of the accused men, who are soon to be brought into court, to try to represent their accusers as actuated by mercenary or ambitious motives. There are those urging the suits who cannot possibly be thus influenced, and it will be a great deal better to meet the cases as they come up in court than to resort to the tactics we have alluded to—as is, unfortunately, being done.

FUNDING THE UNITED STATES NOTES.

Whatever may be the action, or attempted action, of Congress at its approaching session, it is evident that the question of finance will engage a great deal of attention and excite continual discussion both at Washington and throughout the country. It is inevitable that this should be so. The existence of a vast volume of Government notes, made a legal tender and lawful money by act of Congress, so constantly and seriously affects all business interests that it cannot be ignored. The country is forced to go in one direction or another with reference to it. It cannot stand still. Public opinion, divided as it is, and rendered urgent by one set of interests or another, acts all the while on members of Congress and compels them to be moving—to be proposing one plan after another for satisfying what they believe to be the desires of their constituents.

It is very plain that the inflationists have no idea of abandoning the objects at which they have been aiming. Their principal organs—which are also organs of the Democratic Party—demand that the first step taken by the House of Representatives shall be the repeal of the Finance bill of last Winter, which bound the Government to redeem its notes in coin on and after the first day of January, 1879. The second step required of the House is the substitution of Government notes for the notes of the national banks, a measure which would nearly double the amount of the legal tenders, and render it by so much more difficult to carry out any plan of redemption. It will be seen that these demands are in exact accordance with the inflation programme in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and they show that the politicians who originated that programme are in no wise abashed by their defeat in both of those States. It may be added that their present aim is unquestionably to so shape the action of the Democratic House of Representatives as to commit the party to the inflation doctrine in the National Convention next year.

We doubt whether anything can be done to prevent the inflationists from carrying out their plans in the House of Representatives, though it is not possible that they should be able to do anything in the Senate, or in any degree to turn the President aside from the direct and distinct path which he has marked out for himself. If anything can be expected to succeed in the House that has for its object judicious preparation for resumption, it must be, we are confident, a proposition to fund a certain proportion of the outstanding legal tenders. This measure has several important advantages. It is already supported by some of the best and clearest-headed members of Congress. It is also approved by a number of journals of influence in all parts of the country. And, what is specially in its favor, it is the most natural way of dealing with the question. For after all, so far as the Government is directly concerned with these notes, it has but one duty to perform with reference to them, and that is to pay them, or to provide for their ultimate and certain payment. The notes constitute a part of the national debt, and nothing which Congress has done or can do with reference to them can deprive them of that character. As a debt they must be treated. The fact that they have been made "lawful money," and have been used as such, complicates the situation, but it does not alter the nature of the obligation created by the notes.

There are two modes of meeting this obligation, and, substantially, only two, into which all others, apparently different, practically resolve themselves. One of these is to accumulate money and pay the notes, either gradually or all that may be presented, after a fixed day. The other is to offer to the holder of the notes an interest-bearing bond, for which he can obtain his money if he wishes to do so, and for the payment of which at maturity the ordinary provision would be made. The gradual payment of the notes in coin has this inconvenience, that it is a process which must seriously affect business, and which must be carried on either arbitrarily at a certain rate fixed by Congress in advance, or at some other rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury. In either case the effect on business may be injurious, and if it were not, the general apprehension of injury should be considered. The payment of all notes that may be presented after a certain day involves uncertainties which it is difficult to foresee, and still more difficult to provide against. No such difficulties attend the plan of funding. It might easily be so arranged that the reduction of the volume of the legal tenders would be controlled practically by the holders of them, and might go on by progressive stages, in such a manner as to readily adjust itself to the actual condition of business. But we shall not at present go into the discussion of any details of such a plan. These would have to be settled after discussion and to meet the views of the various parties in Congress whose united support would be necessary to its success. We are confident, however, that funding in some form will be found to be the only measure that can by any possibility be carried through Congress at its next session.

PURE AIR IN OUR HOUSES.

A correspondent, whose letter we publish this morning, states that "during many years past" he has made use of a method of ventilation for dwelling-houses substantially the same as that frequently urged on public attention in these columns. The value of pure air in the houses we live in hardly needs to be explained at this late day. Nearly every one with intelligence enough to understand the elementary facts regarding physical health knows that foul air is our worst enemy. But comparatively few know by what avenues it makes its approaches, or how it can be got rid of. That we cannot avoid the vitiation of the air about us is certain. It is going on constantly, and in a hundred ways which would never be suspected had not careful observation disclosed them. From the soil over which we build, from the drains which carry away the refuse matter of our houses, from our lungs, from the imperceptible particles of decayed or decaying matter given off in health or sickness at every moment from every portion of the body's surface, from the minute fragments of our clothing, our carpets, and our furniture, set floating in the air by daily wear and tear, from the action of our artificial lights, and from other sources "too numerous," as the reporters say, "to mention," we are all the while taking into our systems impurities more or less injurious. Some of these springs of disease can be closed; but some of them, in the present mode of living, cannot be closed, and the practical question for us all is, How can their product be removed?

To this question our correspondent returns a simple answer, but one which we believe to be substantially satisfactory for a very large number of City residences, whatever may be the means of their owners or occupants. His plan is to make use of the motive power which exists in every house, however modest its pretensions, and to take bad air up the chimneys. In every modern dwelling there is at least one fire burning from fifteen to twenty hours of each day, and during the part of the year when ventilation from doors and windows is difficult on account of the cold, there are generally two and sometimes three or four fires, of which one burns fifteen or twenty hours and the remainder constantly, day and night. The draught by which these fires are kept going, and which carries off the smoke, and with it a great deal of thoroughly heated air and gas, passes through flues, either from the basement or from the cellar, to the roof, and is almost invariably strong and uninterrupted. These flues, containing this current of hot air, either open or at slight expense can be made to open in every room of an ordinary City house.

Here, then, provided ready to our hands, is the most effective agent for removing impure air. Our correspondent explains how he has availed himself of it, by the employment of smoke flues of cast-iron pipe, with ventilating flues outside of them. These are unquestionably good, especially where the sides of the ventilating flues are smooth, and they are fitted in size to the work they have to do. But where it is necessary to introduce pipes in houses already built, a heavy pipe, like ordinary stove-pipe, made of galvanized cast-iron, has been found, in cases of which we have known, to be very useful, and very readily and economically fitted. It has proved advantageous also, so far as our observation goes—and the inference is sustained by some of the best authorities on ventilation both in this country and in Europe—to take the air to be removed from near the floor. By doing this such of the gases as are heaviest—and it is believed that these are the most injurious to health—as well as all impurities originating below the level of the mouth and nose, are drawn down instead of being taken up past the entrance to the lungs.

We commend the suggestions of our correspondent to all owners, occupants, and builders of houses. They can be carried out in new houses at an expense so trifling that to neglect them for economy's sake would be simply criminal. And we are confident that much more can be done than is usually supposed in the case of houses already completed. A very little ingenuity and practical knowledge would accomplish a great deal, where there was any strong conviction of the value of good air to incite to their employment.

THE END OF THE GUIBORD AFFAIR.

The Bishop of Montreal has issued a pastoral letter concerning the Guibord burial which may be interpreted as the last scene in that curious drama. He congratulates his flock upon the zeal which they displayed in opposing the burial, but he admits that this zeal was "not according to knowledge," and compliments them upon the docility with which they finally obeyed the "voice of their Pastors," and refrained from attacking the funeral procession on the occasion of the final burial. It may be suggested that the presence of the troops had something to do with this display of docility, and that by "the voice of the Pastors" the Bishop really meant the gleam of bayonets. Still the fact that the Catholic clergy at the last moment directed their parishioners to abstain from rioting is incontestable, and it is, therefore, possible to construe their peaceful demeanor as a reverent obedience to their spiritual guides.

The chief point of interest in the Bishop's pastoral is his satisfactory assurance that GUIBORD'S grave has been thoroughly and permanently cursed. "It is now," remarks the Bishop, "separated from the rest of the consecrated cemetery, to be no more anything but a profane place." It will thus be a permanent memorial of the difficulty into which a Montreal, Roman Catholic can get his bones by engaging in rebellion against the Church authorities, and hence will serve a useful purpose as an awful example. In fact, the Bishop is rather disposed to congratulate his flock upon the happy result of the Guibord controversy, and there need, therefore, be no fear that the grave will be disturbed. The only improvement which any reasonable Bishop could ask would be some invention for materializing a curse to such an extent as to make it visible. At present GUIBORD'S grave is sufficiently cursed, and there is no reason to apprehend that the curse will permeate the surrounding ground so as to reach any other grave. Still no stranger, on looking at GUIBORD'S grave, would know that it had been cursed unless some one was at hand to mention the fact. What is really needed is either an improved variety of curse, which will compel thistles and poisonous weeds to grow on a grave instead of grass and flowers, or else some method of condensing the curse in the shape of a visible vapor. Could this be done, GUIBORD'S grave would preach a most impressive lesson in favor of absolute obedience to the Church, while at the same time GUIBORD'S soul would hardly be subjected to any additional discomforts in consequence of the greater efficiency of the curse laid upon his bones.

Now that the Guibord affair is ended, it may be conceded that the Roman Catholics were not without reason for their opposition to his burial. Their cemetery belonged to them, and was not a public cemetery in the sense that any one, whether a Roman Catholic, a Protestant, or a Jew, could purchase the right of burial in it. There was certainly a show of justice in their claim that they had a right to say that those whom they considered enemies of their faith should not lie in their cemetery. It so happened, however, that the courts decided that GUIBORD could not be legally deprived of the right of burial in the cemetery, and this decision being the law of the land, it was the duty of the Roman Catholics to obey it. The moment that hot-headed partisans defied the law, and sought to impede its execution by rioting, they lost the sympathy that might otherwise have been felt for them. It became the duty of the authorities to enforce the law at any cost, since a submission to the demands of a mob would have been the proclamation of anarchy. The true course of the Roman Catholics would have been to have quietly submitted to the decision of the Privy Council, under protest, and to have undertaken, if they saw fit, orderly and proper measures to obtain an act of Parliament giving them the exclusive right to fix the condition of burial in cemeteries belonging to them alone. As it was, the controversy ended in their defeat, and in increasing the bitterness of feeling which unfortunately exists between Canadian Roman Catholics and Protestants.

TWINS.

Mrs. Gamp once sarcastically remarked to Mr. Chuffey, when the latter had made an assertion which, from a professional point of view, she regarded as altogether too presumptuous, that perhaps he would have the goodness to give her his "opinion of twins." It is obvious, from the circumstances in which this remark was made, that Mrs. Gamp regarded twins as the most abstruse and difficult topic which can be considered by the human mind. That she was right in this estimate may be gathered from the care with which even the most confident of men have refrained from giving their views of twins. Mr. CARLYLE is, apparently, afraid of nothing, but he has nevertheless hesitated to grapple with the subject of twins. Mr. TUPPER has trickled his wisdom over nearly everything on the earth beneath and a variety of things in the heavens above, but we may search his ponderous book in vain for any allusion to twins. The subject appals men of all classes and professions, and it is only recently that a writer—to wit, Mr. FRANCIS GALTON—has been found bold enough to give us his opinion of twins.

Mr. GALTON has collected a vast array of facts bearing on the subject which he discusses, and although he leaves his opinion of twins to be inferred instead of directly expressing it, his readers can readily perceive that he regards twins as an ill-advised and unsuccessful experiment. He shows that parents fail to distinguish between twin children, and it thus happens that the good twin receives the chastisement which the bad one deserves, while the latter is rewarded with undeserved sugar-plums. Thus the moral sense of twins is injuriously affected, and growing up in the practical experience of the fact that punishment falls on the just and the unjust twin without any apparent discrimination, they are led to ignore the distinction between right and wrong. He gives numerous other instances of the complications to which twins frequently give rise, but the most remarkable and painful of them all is the fact, as asserted by him, that twins are frequently changed in the bath. For example, twin brothers, who, while dressed in different colored garments are quite distinguishable, may exactly resemble one another when undressed and made ready for the bath-tub. While in this undistinguishable condition they may easily be changed. The twin who entered the bath-tub as John, may issue from it as James, and the original James may be unintentionally transformed into John. This accident is, of course, liable to occur at every successive bathing ceremony, and the result of this perpetual change of identity upon the minds of the unhappy twins must be extremely confusing. Such make-shifts as the tying of ribbons of different colors about each twin cannot be safely depended upon. Nurses will often remove these ribbons and replace them on the wrong twin. In fact, until a twin reaches the age of self-washing he can never be sure of his identity, and it is not even certain whether it is safe for twins at any age to bathe together without first carefully labeling themselves and making sure that they do not unintentionally change clothes at the end of their bath. A more melancholy spectacle can hardly be imagined than that of twin brothers, who by superhuman exertions had been kept unchanged during their early years, but who incautiously bathed together at Long Branch on arriving at manhood, and accidently changing their clothing, suffered a sea change, of which even they themselves were unconscious.

Considering the danger of such a dreadful possibility, Mr. GALTON is quite right in disapproving of twins. It is clear that the less we hear of them the better. Nothing is gained by dividing one good substantial child into two equal parts. Parents who fancy that a pair of twins really constitutes a larger family than one child are as much mistaken as they would be if they supposed that two pints really amounted to more than one quart. At least such is the result of Mr. GALTON'S investigations, since he is clearly of the opinion that a pair of twins is nothing more than the same child put up in two packages. These may not have been Mrs. Gamp's views, and it is to be regretted that she is not here to express her estimate of them. Whether she would agree with them or not, it is, however, certain that she could not fail to recognize the boldness with which Mr. GALTON has answered the demand which she sarcastically made upon Mr. Chuffey, and has actually given the world his opinion of twins.

JAPANESE PROGRESS.

It was said in our foreign dispatches, a few days ago, that one of the causes of the impending war between Japan and Corea was the appearance of Japanese officials, dressed in foreign costume, at Corean ports. This may not be strictly correct; but it is partly so. The account of this new international difficulty, as given in the Japanese newspapers, is worth passing notice. It appears that a Japanese man-of-war, bound on a cruise of observation, put into a Corean harbor. While engaged in taking in supplies the vessel was visited by a party of officials, who manifested great rudeness. Among other inquiries put by these functionaries was this: "As you are Japanese, how is it that your dress and your ship are foreign?" The commander of the ship, resenting this and kindred impertinences, ordered the officials into their boats. Subsequently, negotiating with the higher authorities of the province, the Japanese commander informed them that his Emperor, "by his transcendent genius, noted the condition of the world, and the result was the institution of numerous reforms and the reorganization of the State." He proceeded to say that the strengthening of the Navy, and the adoption of certain foreign customs was "an enlargement of knowledge." "What will Heaven say," asked this devout naval officer, "if we are unacquainted with the civilization of the world?"

This admirable reply did not please the Coreans, who refused water and provisions to the Japanese; and when their ship had passed a couple of forts, the Coreans opened fire upon them from the shore. The Japanese landed, put the native soldiers to flight, plundered the fort, burned the castle—as it was called—and sailed away in triumph. The result of this sudden collision is very likely to be serious. Generally speaking, the Japanese native newspapers are against war. Some of them, curiously enough, recall the Simonoseki affair, in which their forts fired on American and English vessels; and they argue that as England and America took time and used diplomacy to adjust that quarrel, Japan should not now be in haste to go to war about a similar occurrence. One journal says that since this insult came from Asiatics, Japan should take no notice of it. That is to say, "new Japan need not resent an injury from uncivilized, low-down Asiatics." This is a singular instance of the objection to the Japanese to be classed as Asiatics; and, added to the fact that they are regarded by the Coreans with some such derision as that which the fox with his tail cut off met with among his comrades, it shows what a strange revolution is going on in that remote quarter of the world. Not only have the Japanese lost caste with their half-civilized neighbors, but they are elsewhere imitating the adventurous example of that American naval commander who, not long since, opened Japan to the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Miss Julia Mathews reappears this evening at the Eagle Theatre.

Miss Leona Dare will to-night effect her rentrée at the Olympic Theatre.

"The Two Orphans" will be brought out at the Brooklyn Theatre, to-night.

"Dalila" is to be acted by the French artists at the Lyceum Theatre to-night.

Herr Wachtel sings in "The Postillion of Longjumeau" at the Academy of Music to-night.

Mr. Matt Morgan's "Living Pictures" will be exhibited throughout this week at the Theatre Comique.

Mr. De Cordova will deliver one of his humorous lectures, in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital fund, at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening.

Mr. Fechter has arrived in town, and will positively appear in "L'Abîme"—"No Thoroughfare"—at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday evening.

The Centennial Choral Union, with Mrs. Butman, Miss Drasdil, and Messrs. Sohst and Simpson as the soloists, will interpret "Elijah" at Steinway Hall this evening.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe will to-night enter upon a week's engagement at Booth's Theatre. He will appear in his familiar but ever welcome personation—*Micawber* in "Little Em'ly."

"Our Boys" will be represented, with the original "cast," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre throughout this week, and, on Dec. 13, Mr. Daly's new drama called "Pique" will be made known to the public.

Dr. Von Bülow gives his ninth concert, in shape of a piano recital, at Chickering Hall this evening. He will play a fantasie chromatique and fugue by Bach, and a suite in D minor by Handel; he will also co-operate with Dr. Damrosch, Mr. Bergner, and Mr. Matzka in the G minor quartet by Mozart, and in the grand trio in E flat, Opus 70, No. 2, by Beethoven. Miss Thursby is to be the vocalist.

Mr. Thomas gave a delightful matinée concert on Saturday. The performance included the rendering of Schumann's first symphony, which impressed us as the most tasteful and spirited, as well as the most admirable in point of precision, we have heard for years. The novel element of the programme consisted of some charming dance and processional music from Rubinstein's new opera "Feramors." The selections embraced, further, a concerto for flute and harp, by Mozart, exquisitely played by Messrs. Lockwood and Wehner, and an aria from Bach's "Magnificat," in D, and two songs, by Schubert and Liszt, respectively, the oral selections being sung by Miss Antoinette Sterling. Mr. Thomas' second symphony concert is set down for Saturday next, and it will be prefaced by the usual public rehearsal on Thursday afternoon. The programme for both entertainments is as follows:

Symphony, No. 2, C minor, op. 134 (new)	Reinecke
Concertstueck, op. 92 (first time)	Schumann
Introduction, Finale, "Tristan und Isolde"	Wagner
Symphony, No. 7, in A, op. 92	Beethoven

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

M. Ulmann has engaged Mme. Nilsson for a three months' concert tour (from January to March) in Belgium and Holland. Brussels, Ghent, Liège, Antwerp, and other places will be visited.

Signor Enrico del Fantis, better known here as Mr. Henry Stanfield, appears during the *stagione di carnovale* at the Teatro Avvalorati, at Malta.

The "Mariage de Victorine" of George Sand is shortly to be rehearsed at the Théâtre Français. The piece, which was formerly represented at the Gymnase, is a sequence of the "Philosophe sans le Savoir," the characters being the same as those of "Sedaine."

The month of November is prolific in musical reminiscences, as in it occur the anniversaries of the birth of Donizetti, (1797,) Bellini, (1801,) Spontini, (1774,) Carafa, (1787,) and of the death of Mendelssohn, (1847,) Rossini, (1868,) Gluck, (1788,) and Schubert, (1828.)

M. Henri De Bornier, the successful author of the "Fille de Roland," the play which is acted nearly every other night at the Théâtre Français, in Paris, is a candidate for a vacant seat in the French Academy. The *fauteuil* is that left vacant by M. De Rémusat's death.

On Nov. 16 Miss Sarah Edith Wynne was married at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, London, to Mr. Aviet Agabeg, of the Inner Temple. The chapel was crowded some time before the commencement of the service, and there was a great number of spectators outside.

Fréderic Lemaître, "le Grand Fréderic," as his admirers used to call him, is suffering from a cancer in the tongue, and his condition is thought serious. Déjazet is also very ill, and at her great age every indisposition is dangerous. Marietta Brambilla, the famous contralto, the most celebrated member of a family of singers, is dead.

Frau Clara Schumann, the great pianist, who has for some time been disabled from her duties by severe rheumatism, has recovered sufficiently to perform at the third concert of the Gewandhaus. She will now be able to resume her duties in the pursuit of the great cause to which she has devoted her energies, and to carry out her cherished object—the propagation of her husband's works.

SARDOU'S NEW PLAY.

A FIRST NIGHT IN PARIS—THE STORY OF "FERREOL."

A French correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that journal from Paris on Nov. 17: "At the Gymnase to-night there has been the first representation of a comedy in four acts by M. Victorien Sardou. A new comedy by M. Sardou is always more of an event at Paris than anywhere else, because nowhere is there a greater liking for this kind of first sensation. It is, I think, a thorough Parisian passion the wanting at any price to enjoy a dramatic emotion which nobody has experienced before you, to cull quite fresh at the moment of its full opening this new blossom matured in the creative brain of an author. It is not surprising, then, that such eagerness should be displayed, and it must be remembered that the most prominent and busiest statesmen do not escape the rage for what is here styled 'Une Vraie Première.' To-night was a real first. Sardou had to take a kind of revenge—not, I believe, over conscientious critics, but over the public, for the sort of half success of an able and impressive work, entitled 'La Haine,' which made a great noise at its birth, but which the public gave up in an undeserved fashion to a premature death. I would not damp M. Sardou's gratification at the moment when prolonged rounds of applause are still ringing in my ears, but I fancy he took his revenge before this evening, and that his 'Haine' is infinitely superior to 'Ferreol,' the title of to-night's comedy. Still, as in everything Sardou has produced and will produce, it shows admirable skill and comprehension of the scene. Few contemporary dramatists, indeed, are equally masters of the scene and all its resources.

If I give a sketch of the plot I shall at once explain its weakness and success, and show how much the *mise-en-scène* and a thorough knowledge of the talent of the actors contribute to the success of a modern French play. The *Marquis de Boismartel*, President of the Court of Appeal of Aix, capital of Provence, has married *Roberte*, a charming woman younger than himself. *Ferreol de Meiran*, an artillery officer, loves her honorably, respectfully, and is loved by her, or rather was loved three months before the curtain rises. Called by duty to Algeria, *Ferreol* ostensibly starts on the 12th of May, but in reality he has not to leave till the 13th. *Roberte* is at Grandpré, an estate of the *Marquis* a short distance from Aix. She is there with her child, and has allowed him mysteriously to come and find her there, to pass with her the twelve hours he has stolen from the curiosity of the world, before leaving her forever, by going to his post. On his arrival at Grandpré, *Margaret*, *Roberte's* child, is ill, and the day is spent by these two beings, who adore and respect each other, in watching and tending her. But *Ferreol* recollects that he should be at Marseilles next day to embark. He leaves *Roberte*, but on reaching the conservatory gate, which he had left open, he finds it shut. To open it is impossible. Saying nothing to *Roberte*, lest he should frighten her, he reascends, goes through the apartments, and comes to a balcony looking out on the high road, whence he is about to leap down. At the moment, however, he is preparing to spring on the road he hears a voice. It is scarcely daybreak. He looks and sees an inhabitant of the environs quarreling with *Martial*, the *Marquis'* gamekeeper. *Ferreol* pauses. The quarrel gets warmer. Letters written by a woman are spoken of. *Martial's* voice becomes threatening; then a gun suddenly goes off. *Ferreol* no longer hesitates, but jumps on the road. He sees the gamekeeper lean over the man who is on the ground, search his pockets, and go off. *Ferreol* then rushes toward the man, meaning to succor him, but at this moment he hears the sound of a cart. He trembles; if he is found he will, it is true, denounce *Martial*, but he dishonors *Roberte*, for it will soon be known whence he came, he whom everybody thought on his way to Algeria. Terrified he dashes toward the plantation surrounding the mansion, runs through it, crosses ditches, takes the train which passes Vilean, gets to Marseilles, embarks for Algeria, and starts on an expedition which keeps him three months away from Algeria. On re-entering the town he opens a newspaper; it speaks of a great trial which is exciting all the upper classes of the South. On the morning of the 13th of May, it says, a man of the Commune of Roquemaire was found murdered; peasants saw the murderer by the dim morning light flee into the plantation. He wore a black riding-coat and a round hat and was of average height; and then the Police ascertained that a young man belonging to one of the best families in Provence owed money to the victim, half as usurer, half as rentier. This young man had gone the previous evening to beg his creditor to wait and not to present heavy bills which he had discounted, and which fell due on the morrow. The creditor refused. A quarrel followed; the two men parted with threats. The next day the creditor was found dead, and nothing had disappeared from his pocket-book except the two bills which fell due that very day. Naturally the young noble, who does not appear during the action of the piece, is arrested, and everything leads people to believe that he is the murderer. Now this young man is the intimate friend of *Ferreol*. *Thérèse* the accused man's sister, is the godchild of *Madame d'Orbessan*, a young widow, *Ferreol's* sister, who hopes to make up a match between *Thérèse* and her brother. The situation may be seen at a glance. If *Ferreol* accuses *Martial*, he betrays *Roberte*; if he is silent, he loses his dearest friend, *Thérèse's* brother. In going to *Grandpré* he only wished to bid good-by to an old love whom he had once hoped to marry. All the drama is there. *Martial*, who has married a coquette, whom nothing can prevent his adoring, has become a murderer out of jealousy, for what he wanted were two letters from the murdered man's portfolio; but he knows that *Ferreol* will not accuse him, for he is sure that *Ferreol*, to save his friend, will never consent to dishonor *Roberte* and stigmatize her child. Such is the plot of the drama. It is not, as will be seen, new. It has served very often, and it is even found in music in "Les Mousquetaire de la Reine." It is a mistake of justice which is called *Ferreol*, or *Courrier de Lyon*, which pursues an innocent person, while the man who could clear up the case is deterred by horror of the misfortune he will cause by repairing another. It is needless to say that after the most moving episodes *Martial* betrays himself. The *President de Bois Martel*, touched by the sufferings of his wife, and knowing that by *Martial's* death all scandal is removed, forgives her indiscretion, and *Ferreol* marries *Thérèse*.

M. Sardou has thrown new life into a somewhat old story. He has presented new and happy types to the public, and in several scenes he carries his audience to the pitch of emotion. The originality of the situation is the striking ingenious effective side of the piece. Add to this that Worms, the young actor just returned from St. Petersburg, who plays *Ferreol*, displays great talent, and would alone suffice to make the play a success; that Mme. Delaporte, who, perhaps a trifle too melodramatic, has moving accents, cries of a natural and real despair; that Mlle. Legault, who represents the young sister of the accused hurrying from the convent to support her brother, is heartbroken on learning that he is sentenced to twenty years' hard labor. The applause of the audience which broke forth in spontaneous and prolonged cheers during the great scene of the third act, where *Ferreol* struggles between his conscience and his horror at betraying *Roberte* and making her wretched for life. The applause which greeted the cries of despair with which *Thérèse* proclaims her brother's innocence and *Roberte* her anguish at the sentence was well deserved. But the public applauds actors in such cases, and not the piece. The plot is hardly sufficient for four acts, though to be sure the real action does not begin till the second act."

A LETTER DELIVERED.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* of the 20th inst. relates this story: "About twenty-five years ago Prof. C. F. Artes, of Henderson, left his home in Germany and emigrated to this country with his family. He left behind a very dear friend, whose only brother in a few months also came to America. The friend, feeling an affectionate interest in Prof. Artes, wrote him a letter and gave it to his brother with directions to preserve it in case he ever came across Prof. Artes in this country, to deliver it. Time passed on and the two friends heard from each other no more. The brother who was intrusted with the letter came over, and in years of industry, honesty, and economy became a wealthy man, and then he met with a misfortune that swept all away, leaving him poorer than at first. He finally removed to Owensboro, and settled in a little village near, and began to retrieve his fortune. A few weeks ago he was in Owensboro and picked up a copy of the *Journal* containing a notice of a concert in Henderson, and mention of Prof. Artes' name. He felt sure that this was the man, and last week, taking the letter, he went to Henderson and called upon his old acquaintance and his brother's friend and presented the letter. The writer had been dead two years when the letter reached its destination."

VIRGINIA'S PUBLIC DEBT.

SHOWING OF THE SECOND AUDITOR'S REPORT—AMOUNT OF INTEREST TO BE PROVIDED FOR—PURPOSE OF THE ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Nov. 27, 1875.

From the annual report of the Second Auditor to the General Assembly I obtain the following information in regard to the public debt of Virginia

The amount assumed by Virginia, exclusive of bonds held by the literary and sinking funds, $29,514,426 38; that apportioned to West Virginia, $15,239,370 74. Amount of tax-paying coupon bonds issued, $18,881,500; registered bonds and fractional certificates which may be converted into tax-paying coupon bonds, $1,355,515 80; total consolidated debt, $20,237,015 80. Amount of debt funded and to be funded in bonds whose coupons are not tax-paying, $9,277,410 58.

The whole amount of tax-paying coupons issued and due since July 1, 1871, is $4,062,915, of which there has been paid into the treasury for taxes, $2,250,822; cashed at the treasury as two-thirds, with certificates for the deferred one-third interest, $1,044,775; leaving $767,318 still outstanding. The Auditor says: "It is fair to estimate that about nine hundred thousand dollars of these consolidated coupons will come into the treasury annually for taxes until the State can resume regular payment of four per cent. interest."

In regard to the amount of interest to be provided for the report says: "Amount of interest on debt proper for the year ending 30th September, 1875, at four per cent. on the six per cent. debt, and three and one-third on that bearing five per cent., after deducting coupons received for taxes to this date, $854,403 36; amount due for arrears of interest at those rates to date, $345,460 93; total, $1,199,864 29. And this includes all the past due coupons outstanding, including those of July, 1875, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, so that, to the extent to which such coupons may come into the Treasury for taxes, one-third of their face value must be added to the above amount as necessary to meet the demands to this time."

The sum of $1,676,036 96 is stated by the report to be "the amount to be provided for for the payment of interest prescribed by law up to the end of the current fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1876, to the literary fund and the sinking fund, and for payment of interest at four and at three and one-third per cent. per annum on the public debt proper to the 30th of September, 1875. The Auditor says that he has no means of knowing positively where the debt of the State is held, but an approximate estimate is that $8,000,000 is owned by citizens and corporations in Virginia, $13,000,000 in other States, and $8,514,426 38 in foreign countries.

The report of the First Auditor is not yet finished, but it is known that he expresses himself as apprehensive that the reduction in values will be so great in the returns of the Assessors under the reassessment act as to very materially lessen the revenue of next year. He says that calculations show that even the present rate of tax upon the present values of land and other property will not be sufficient, even with the revenues to be derived from licenses, to defray the necessary expenses of Government and pay four per cent. interest on the public debt. Still less will it be sufficient when the revaluation of land is completed and constitutes the basis of taxation for the coming year. This alternative is then presented—either the tax-rate must be increased, or new subjects of taxation must be found. The Auditor suggests a tax on the consumption of liquor in the State. He estimates the annual consumption of alcoholic spirits in Virginia at about 2,500,000 gallons. A tax of thirty cents a gallon on this would bring into the Treasury about $600,000 a year, and the Auditor thinks the experiment worth trying, at least.

It is reported here on good authority that the English holders of Virginia bonds will send over an agent this Winter to treat with the General Assembly as to a readjustment of their portion of the debt, on the following basis: The bonds to bear three per cent. interest the first year, four per cent. the second year, and five per cent. the third and every subsequent year, the agreed interest to be paid promptly. This proposition, it is said, will be without reference to other holders of the bonds, and will embrace all or nearly all the English holders.

HOW TO KEEP SEWER GAS OUT OF HOUSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in your paper of yesterday a communication from "Locke & Munroe" on "sewer gas," in which they say there should be no trap in the sewer in the cellar, I ask space enough in your columns to state why I differ from them on this point, and to give a few hints as to measures I have adopted and carried out during many years past to secure more healthy dwellings in our City.

I do not agree with the gentlemen named that there should be "no trap in the sewer in the cellar," and claim that a properly constructed trap in the sewer is a good thing to have. I thought once as they now think, but experience has proved to me I was wrong. Not only does the trap in the cellar help to keep back the sewer gas, but rats, which I have found to be a great annoyance where lead pipes had been used for soil or waste pipes, having often found the latter cut through near the point of connection with the sewer, and "sewer gas" admitted through these holes in abundance.

As to separate traps for wash-basins, water closets, &c., and the extension of the soil pipe to the roof, as stated by them, I fully agree. The street sewers should be ventilated through towers built near the upper end, on the highest ground, and if the sewers running into the East River were connected with those running into the North River, which can be done probably in many cases, some of the towers would answer for both sewers. The method of destroying the poisonous qualities of the sewer gas before its diffusion in the atmosphere I leave to those who know how it can be done.

As to the ventilating of houses, which is no less important than drainage, I respectfully submit the following plan of securing it which I have carried out during many years past, in houses belonging to some of our well-known citizens, whose names I herewith send you.

Make the smoke-flues of the kitchen, laundry, and furnace of heavy cast-iron pipe; around these pipes build flues for ventilating purposes; from the latter carry pipes through the walls, or between the beams, whenever necessary to reach the centre-pieces over the chandeliers in the parlors or dining-room, to underneath the seats of the water closets, to store-rooms, and all places where foul or stagnant air should be removed from—not forgetting the kitchen. Sometimes I have used cast-iron plates three-eighths of an inch thick to divide the smoke-flues from the ventilating flues, inserting said plates in sections as the flues are being built up, (where houses have been built I have in many cases used the flue adjoining the kitchen flue and the flue adjoining the furnace flue as ventilating flues, and found them sometimes to answer a good purpose.) The intense heat communicated to the ventilating flues causes a strong draft, and has been found fully sufficient to insure perfect ventilation in dwelling-houses, as can be proved by inspection of the houses herein referred to.

Much has been said and written lately about diseases caused by the exhalations from the ground, especially where it has been filled in with improper materials. In order to prevent to some extent the evils complained of, I have often during the past fourteen years adopted the following method, viz.: Lay a course of concrete over the cellar bottom, and on top of this concrete a coat of asphalt, and on top of the latter a course of brick or concrete to protect it from injury; if the house is an "English basement" or needs a floor, lay it on strips of Georgia pine three-quarters of an inch thick, and dispense with the old system of "sleepers" and the upper coat of brick or cement.

Were our dwellings finished in the way herein referred to in a good and workmanlike manner, (and the housekeepers visit the cellar occasionally to see that no filth or garbage is thrown or kept there,) they would be healthy abodes.

WILLIAM F. ESTERBROOK.
No. 33 East Thirty-second street

FACTS ABOUT THE ELECTION

GOV. TILDEN'S POLITICAL VENTURE.

THE ROAD THAT HE TRAVELED AND WHAT HE FOUND IN THE WAY—WHY STRONG DEMOCRATS OPPOSED HIS COURSE—THE DECLINE OF "REFORM" ENTHUSIASM.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875.

That line of counties which border on the north line of Pennsylvania, and which are usually known as the Southern Tier, did not specially distinguish themselves in the recent election either one way or the other. Broome County is Republican; so is Tioga; Chemung is Democratic, but is sometimes carried by the Republicans; Steuben should be Republican, and two or three years ago used to give good majorities, but quarrels in the party there have so split up the vote that it can hardly be called a Republican county, except for a Presidential election. Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua are Republican by large majorities. The Republican vote in these counties was light but the Democratic vote was not heavy. In fact it was surprisingly light as compared with some other districts. Had there not been such indifference among rural Republicans here the Southern Tier would have given nearly a third larger majority than it did. There was a good deal of doubt among this class of voters concerning canal matters. Men who are thoroughly acquainted with this section of the State say that had the election come off three months before November Gov. Tilden would have swept it completely. There was an immense enthusiasm for canal reform and its author. Latterly the farming classes seemed to cool down a little, and then to inquire; and about the time of election the men who went through these districts found that about nine voters out of ten were in such a dubious state of mind that they did not know whether to vote their party ticket or let it alone. The enthusiasm for Gov. Tilden had disappeared, and there was an inquiry for facts, a suspicion of motives, and a general desire for more information about this great canal reform policy. The information desired was not forthcoming; but it may not be out of place here to briefly review the history of this celebrated policy; and, though there may be nothing particularly new to be said about it, it is well that the facts should not pass from public recollection.

GOVERNOR-ELECT TILDEN PROPOUNDS HIS SCHEME.

Shortly after Mr. Tilden's election, last November, he talked with several leading Democrats, who called on him in New-York about a grand political strike he intended to make in connection with the canals. To these men individually, for Gov. Tilden never speaks to two men at the same time if he can avoid it, he showed his papers of unbalanced bids, the contracts, the awards, and all the other documents with which the public have become familiar, explained how he intended to use them, and asserted that his scheme would disintegrate the Republican Party of the State, but more particularly in the rural districts of it. He was particularly set in the idea that the large farming class of the community would be captured almost bodily by such a "reform" movement, and the promise of low taxation which should follow it; and repeatedly asserted that "60,000 Republican votes" would be gained. Most of those the Governor spoke with did not view the project in this light, and more or less frankly stated their views: but to all objectors the Governor could only repeat his assertion about the 60,000 votes, which seemed to be a sort of cabalistic number with him. There was some little consultation among the party managers over this affair, but they agreed that there was no danger in it—"the old man was a little airy over his election," but would quiet down when he assumed the labors of the Executive office. They were, therefore, thoroughly alarmed when, after he got to Albany, they saw the Governor really preparing to put his ideas of the grand political strike into execution.

Some of the bolder among them called on the Governor and represented the danger of what he was doing. They urged that if he individually wanted to reform the canal management, well and good, but they opposed his making it a political movement. Such a movement might have been necessary in any of the years between 1857 and 1865, when large contracts were being let on the canals, and a most formidable Canal Ring, controlling the politics of the State, really existed; but that, as the matter now stood, there was no necessity for doing more than to set in motion the existing legal machinery for the prosecution of offenders. Yet, if he deemed more legislation necessary to his objects, this should be given; but nothing if he intended to carry on his scheme as a political measure. It was too dangerous. The Democratic Party in 1841 2 was split into the two factions of Barnburners and Hunkers by disputes over canal affairs. These objections failed to move the Governor, except to make him more set in his purpose. He said he knew what his policy was and should pursue it, always repeating his remarks about the break-up of the Republican Party and the 60,000 votes. An open rupture with one or two influential Democrats was the result. The other leaders of the party, less outspoken, merely pretended to acquiese in the Governor's ideas. These things took place during the months of January and February.

THE CANAL MESSAGE AND SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

In March the celebrated Canal Message was sent to the Legislature. Its effect on the public mind was immediate and startling. The opponents of the Governor's policy saw that all he had anticipated of its popularity was more than realized, and very few among them cared to do anything but join in the general enthusiasm for "reform." A more demoralized party than the Democratic majority in the Assembly it is impossible to conceive. Much as they feared and disliked the Governor, and well as most of them knew his objects in preparing that Message, none dared say a word in opposition. Then followed the bills to enable the Governor to summarily remove any public officer, to constitute the office of an Inspector of Public Works, and to appoint a Canal Inquiry Commission. This was too much. Gradually the party plucked up courage, and the bills were finally passed in a form which deprived them of their most dangerous features. Thus the Governor was practically beaten, and his chagrin has since found expression in public speeches during the past Summer, in which he severely commented on that refractory Legislature.

Outside of that body, popular sentiment was wildly in favor of the "great reformer." Every man who said a word otherwise than eulogistic of him and of reform was forthwith stigmatized as an ally of the Canal Ring. And very few had the courage to do it. It was in the full tide of this popularity that the Syracuse Convention was held. The Governor came down with the complete ticket in his pocket for the convention to ratify. He had the whip hand of his party, and they swallowed the dose, all except Apgar for Treasurer. That was too much. They insisted on the substitution of Ross. It was here that Gov. Tilden had to choose between siding with John Kelly or Morrissey. He had always acted as the friend of the latter, but John Kelly was the head of the Tammany organization, and so the Governor threw over Morrissey without ceremony, and secured his exclusion from the convention. Morrissey took the first train back for New-York, and while waiting for it at the hotel, had a conversation with a prominent anti-Tilden man, in which he vowed a bitter revenge on Tilden and Kelly both. The outcome of that is well known. Before, however, the Tilden ticket was ratified, there was a secret consultation of a large number of the delegates, having for its object the nomination of another ticket. But the difficulty in the way of it was this: the leaders from the rural districts and canal counties declared it would be suicidal for them to take the initiative in such a movement, because Tilden would immediately raise the cry of canal-ring; they wanted the delegates from New-York to do it, because as there were no canal matters troubling that section of the State, they could do it with entire safety. But it happened that there were no New-York men who were not adherents of Kelly and the Governor, of sufficient weight to conduct so delicate a business. Every man could only talk of what his special ward or district would do, nor had one of them a breadth of view which went beyond the limits of his own locality. The hopelessness of intrusting so important a movement to men of their calibre became more and more evident as the council proceeded, and there remained nothing but to swallow the Tilden ticket, and make the best of it.

THE CAMPAIGN AND ITS RESULT.

After the convention the Tilden and the anti-Tilden parties prepared for the campaign. The Governor's attitude in that convention, and the complete dictatorship he had exercised on the strength of his popularity in the State, had brought matters to a crisis. Many a man who was crying for "Tilden and reform" as loud as any one was an attendant at the weekly meetings which the anti-Tilden party secretly held during the Summer and Fall months. They agreed on a plan for the campaign, and here it may be said at once that it did not include an alliance with the Republicans. They made a careful canvass of the State, and concluded that it could be carried—the indications were by a large majority. Now, it was clear that if the Governor got another 50,000 majority, and the Legislature as well, there was an end to every man he considered his rival or his enemy. It was, therefore, necessary that the Legislature, and especially that branch of it which had the confirmation of appointments, should be Republican, and that the majority for the State ticket should be a low one. The double effect of this would be to keep a check on the attempts of the Governor to make his canal reform business an engine for personal aggrandizement, and to shear him of the prestige of last year's election, by making this a virtual defeat, while it did not demoralize the Democratic Party. On their part the Tilden men went in to win everything, and especially the Legislature. All the Governor's appeals, oral and written, to his friends throughout the State, were to "get the Legislature—get the Legislature." His friends were lavish of money and promises. There were the offices of Captain of the Port, and the eleven Harbor Masters, the Inspector of Public Works, Superintendents of the Banking and Insurance Departments, and a dozen other places to distribute around. It would be easy to mention innumerable instances in the Southern Tier alone, where men were promised almost everything they could ask in the way of places, and easier to tell of the lavish way in which the Tilden men spread their money. Incidentally, I may mention that in this section Mr. David B. Hill is generally known as "Tilden's chief fugleman." To a wider public he is known for his connection with the Chemung Canal damage frauds, which came to light just in time to prevent his taking the promised office of Assistant Attorney General under Fairchild. From the causes I have mentioned, it came to pass that the whole Democratic Party in this State was in as great, or a greater, degree of activity this Fall than will happen even in Presidential elections. Of course, the anti-Tilden party worked quietly, but it is interesting to observe how the Governor's faction conducted the canvass in precisely the same way, and that method singularly in accordance with Gov. Tilden's secretive character. It was a campaign of whispering, and the Governor would rather whisper in a man's ear any day than speak aloud to him.

Putting aside isolated cases, where the opposite tugging of the two factions produced anomalous results, or where merely local troubles absorbed attention and directed the issue, we may take the general result of the State election as the proof of how far the Tilden or anti-Tilden party succeeded in their plans. The former moved heaven and earth to secure the Legislature and a heavy majority on the State ticket; the latter desired a low majority and a Republican Legislature. Tilden's majority last year was 50,000; this year it is barely 15,000. Last year the Assembly was Democratic by a large majority; this year the Assembly is Republican by ten, the Senate by twenty. Last year Mr. Tilden had an opposing party in his front more broken up and demoralized than had ever before been known; now that party is united and gathered together ready to fight him to the last, if he should get the nomination for the Presidency, which, however, it is not at all probable that he will. His "grand political strike" of canal reform has done many extraordinary things, but one of them it has not done is the capture of those "sixty thousand votes."

THE CANAL RING AND THE REPUBLICANS.

What, it may be asked, were the motives of the men who opposed Gov. Tilden? Were they not the Canal Ring? The time has not yet come to make public the names of those who led the opposition movement; but it must be clear to the most ordinary comprehension that they were not and could not be members of the Canal Ring, for to suppose that Gov. Tilden confided his scheme to the very men who would first be struck by it is simply idiotic. Whatever their reasons for taking the ground they did, it is clear, that so far as they were concerned, it was not because they had to fear any "exposure." The great "canal reform policy" was first presented to them in the light of a brilliant political manœuvre. As such they opposed it; first only half seriously, believing it to be a fanciful idea, born of sudden success; then more strongly, as they saw its author really preparing to carry it into execution; and when the "remedial" bills displayed the whole scope of the scheme, they were forced into open fight. To the general public the Message came like a revelation. But these men had seen the careful preparation of the stage machinery long before the curtain was lifted and the grand effect flung to the gaze of an astonished public. When the fight commenced on the bills, there was a scattering among the men who really had been engaged in fraudulent practices in connection with the canals. Some fled to the opposition, but the majority did exactly the opposite. They began to cry "reform" louder than any one, and some of them are still engaged in that business. What might or might not happen to any of these men, was not a matter of concern with the anti-Tilden leaders; but they were determined that Gov. Tilden should not grasp a degree of power which would enable him to slaughter every man in the Democratic Party he considered to be in his way, and so dominate that party that he would own the New-York delegation in the next National Convention. A small majority on his State ticket would strip him of last year's prestige; and with a Republican Legislature watching him, he was at liberty to carry on all the canal reform he pleased. That body would take care he did not make it an electioneering vehicle. Therefore, to the extent of helping elect a Republican Legislature, the anti-Tilden party allied itself with the Republican Party, and in carrying out this plan they used such Canal Ring men as could be depended on. That was the extent of the alliance of the Canal Ring and the Republicans. On the other side, how can the extraordinary action of the canal men in Niagara be explained? There was no half-way business there. The fullest Democratic vote ever brought out in an off year—a majority for the Tilden State ticket rolled up in a Republican County, and Democratic Assemblymen elected—precisely what the Anti-Tilden men did not desire. Has the Willard Johnson $50,000 bill been explained by Gov. Tilden? The Anti-Tilden party found in more places than one that it was not because a man had been engaged in fraudulent canal jobs that he was therefore an opponent of "reform." And if any one thinks so, he had better come up here, look over the southern tier counties, and see what sort of men they are who are doing Gov. Tilden's work, and shouting for "Tilden and Reform."

THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.

THE MASTER BUILDERS REPORT THAT IT IS BEING BUILT IN AN IMPROPER MANNER AND WITH UNFIT MATERIALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The following is the report made to Gov. Tilden by the master builders of New-York selected to examine the work going on in the construction of the new Capitol building. It is understood the Governor will take action in the matter very soon:

To His Excellency Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned having been requested to make a personal examination, as master builders and experts, of the new Capitol at Albany, its condition, and the manner of its management and construction, have recently made such examination, and respectfully beg leave to submit to your Excellency briefly and substantially the result thereof. We have been favored with a copy of charges said to have been heretofore submitted to your Excellency, which copy we herewith present and beg leave to refer to the same as a part of this our statement. In our opinion, from such examination it is but too evident that said new Capitol has been and is being improperly and insufficiently constructed, as is more particularly, and in our judgment truly, stated in the second charge of the charges before referred to, and in the subdivisions thereof of specifications thereunder, numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, and in other important particulars and respects. We further find from such examination that the work on said new Capitol has progressed, and is progressing, in an insufficient, improper, and improvident manner, as is more particularly, and in our judgment truly, stated in charge third of the aforesaid charges, and in the subdivisions thereof, numbered 2, 3, and 4 respectively, and in other important particulars and respects; and from such examination we further find that the interior walls of said new Capitol, as now being constructed, are of a dangerously inferior quality of brick, such as would not be allowed in any first-class building in the City of New-York; and as a summary of the results of our said examination, that in our opinion the management and manner of the construction of said new Capitol now is such as to plainly evince a degree of negligence or want of competent skill that is without a parallel in our observation; and that unless effective measures be adopted at an early day to arrest and prevent the further improper and unskillful progress of said work, the inevitable consequences thereof will be irreparable injury to said structure and loss to the State, and will involve the necessity of tearing down and reconstructing important and extensive portions of said structure at very great loss and expense.

We have the honor to be your most obedient servants,

A. J. FELTER.
JOHN BANTA.

Dated at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1875.

COAL MINES CAVING IN.

THE ROOF OF TWO MINES IN WYOMING VALLEY CAVE IN AND FILL UP THE MINES—MANY MINERS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 28.—The most extensive and serious mining casualty ever known in the Wyoming Valley has just occurred, and seems to be still progressing at the Chauncy and Grand Tunnel Mines, between Plymouth and Nanticoke, about two and a half miles south of the former place. About two weeks ago Mr. Roberts, one of the proprietors of the Chauncy Mine, noticed that the roof of the opening was working in a most extraordinary manner, indicating that inside operations were attended with considerable danger to those engaged in digging coal in the different chambers or employed in the various gangways. He watched the phenomenon with the greatest interest, and was finally convinced that the mine was doomed to certain calamity. About 11 o'clock in the morning of the 19th inst. he gave orders for the men to leave the mine as soon as possible, and remove as much of the company's property as could be taken out on the spur of the moment. The miners, to the number of 125, left their work at 12 o'clock, taking with them their implements of their calling, and two hours later the mine caved in.

Had it not been for the caution and foresight of Mr. Roberts, a most fearful loss of life must have occurred, as the whole number of miners would have been entombed by about forty acres of rock which crushed down and filled up the honey-combed opening beneath.

The disaster extended to Grand Tunnel Mine, adjoining the cave, it seeming to drag over the roof in a southerly direction until stopped by a huge wall of rock known to mining engineers as "a fault," which raised up between the Grand Tunnel and the adjacent mine, operated by the Susquehanna Coal Company. In the Grand Tunnel some sixty or seventy acres of rock have been hurled, effectually closing operations for months to come. The whole fall, it will be seen, embraces over one hundred acres, and the damage to the mines is estimated at over $100,000. Several hundred miners have been thrown out of employment just at the time when it is most essentially important for them to be at work. The effects of the cave in were truly terrific. Huge boulders were thrown out of the mouth of the tunnel by the compressed air as if they had been pebbles, and the shock of the crash was like an earthquake. The hollow chambers re-echoed the dismal sounds, and, taken altogether, the scene was one calculated to intimidate the heart of the hardiest miner in the land. The dissolution of the mountain appears to be still going on, and there is no predicting how much more desolation is to ensue in that quarter.

The Chauncey mine is operated by Messrs. Albright, Son, Roberts & Co., and the grand tunnel is under the control of the Susquehanna Coal Company. One or two cavings in of mines have taken place in other parts of the valley during the past two weeks, and from the peculiar coincidences in the matter, the idea is gaining strength that the casualties are the result of a slight earthquake which passed through the valley in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY RAILROAD LEASE.

HARTFORD, Nov. 28.—The Executive Committee of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company have made a lease of the new Connecticut Central Road at an annual rental of $25,000. This includes that part of the road in Connecticut extending from East Hartford to the Massachusetts State line, a distance of twenty-one miles. The remaining seven miles to Springfield is under negotiation. The new road will be opened to travel about the middle of December, and will give to the Valley Road seventy-nine miles from tide-water at Saybrook to Springfield, where there are important connections opening up large freighting facilities.

IMPEACHMENT OF STATE OFFICIALS.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 28.—Articles of impeachment against John S. Burdett, Treasurer of this State, were adopted last night by the House of Delegates. His case will go to the Senate for trial. Articles of impeachment against E. A. Bennett, State Auditor, will be voted on to-morrow. The charges against the gentlemen consist in abusing the powers of their offices and perverting the influence of their official positions to their private interest.

THE CANAL BLOCKADE BROKEN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Mr. Elmore, just arrived from Little Falls, reports that all the boats which were blockaded at that point in consequence of the ice were moving when he left, with every prospect of reaching New-York in safety.

THE LATE HENRY WILSON.

LYING IN STATE IN DORIC HALL.

THE BODY TRANSFERRED TO THE CARE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AUTHORITIES IN THE STATE-HOUSE—IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN BOSTON YESTERDAY—ARRANGEMENTS IN BOSTON AND NATICK FOR TO-DAY.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—A more than Sabbath stillness seemed to brood over the city as the morning broke bright and beautiful, and an added solemnity befitting the sad occasion ushered in the day and imparted its influences to the thousands who assembled to witness the last sad rites about to be paid by the Commonwealth to its late distinguished son. It was expected that the special train bearing the remains of the deceased Vice President would arrive at the depot of the Boston and Albany road at 9:30 A. M., and long before that hour the crowd in waiting might be numbered by thousands. A detail of forty Police and eight mounted men kept order in the depot and on Lincoln street, leading from the Beach street entrance, allowing no one to pass in or out but those forming the escort, guard of honor, and the various designated committees. At 9 o'clock Col. J. K. Baker, of the Governor's Council; Cols. Wilder and Gray, of the Governor's staff; Mayor Cobb, Aldermen Clark and Stebbins, President Boardman, of the Common Council, and Councilmen Brackett, Flynn, and Wilson took carriages from the State-house and drove to the depot. Here the First Corps of Cadets, 120 muskets, under the command of Lieut. Col. Edmunds, were in waiting drawn up in line on Lincoln street. At 10:30 the train moved into the depot and eight policemen, in dress uniform, who had been detailed for the purpose, bore the casket from the train to the Beach street entrance. Capt. Haycock with his detachment of twelve marines, who accompanied the remains from Washington, together with the officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, marching on either side of the casket as a guard of honor. As the body was being borne through the depot, Mr. Brown, of the brigade band, played a solo dirge on the cornet, this being the only music at the depot or on the line of march. The casket was then placed in the hearse in waiting, the Cadets presenting arms as the procession emerged from the depot. This ceremony of bringing the remains from the car to the hearse was solemn and impressive, the utmost quiet pervading the immense concourse of spectators, variously estimated at from five to ten thousand. Immediately upon the remains being placed in the hearse the corps of cadets wheeled into column of companies preceding the hearse to the beating of muffled drums. The escort then slowly took up its march. On either side, flanking the hearse, which was quite plain and draped, was a delegation of twelve marines, while behind the hearse came the officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, who wore crape on their left arms as a token of respect and of mourning for the deceased. Immediately following were eleven carriages containing the gentlemen who accompanied the remains, the rear being brought up by a squad of Police. The escort moved at 10:45 o'clock A. M. to the Doric Hall at the State-house, where the remains were to be laid in state. Along the line of march the utmost quiet and reverence was shown to the deceased by the immense throngs that lined the streets, while the solemnity of the occasion was increased by the tolling of bells, which continued until the remains reached the State-house. The route was through Beach to Lincoln, to Summer, to Winter, to Tremont, to Park, and to the State-house.

Doric Hall was heavily but simply draped in black and white. The base of the columns in the centre of the hall were trimmed in plain black, while the capitals were festooned in black and white, tastefully blended. The walls under the ceiling were also heavily bordered in the same manner. The brass cannon in the rear of the centre of the hall were surmounted by American flags, intertwined with crape, and resting on heavy black drapery. Under the clock and beneath the field pieces the monogram of the Vice President was represented in black lines and silver base of large dimensions. The decorations though marked were unpretentious, according most fitly with the simplicity of the deceased Vice President's life.

As early as 9 o'clock crowds began assembling in the vicinity of the State-house, and before the procession escorting the remains had arrived some four or five thousand persons had assembled. The space in front of the State-house had been roped off, and details of Police preserved an open entrance for the procession. Hardly a sound of conversation could be heard, each and all of the vast crowd seeming to be inspired with a feeling of solemnity befitting the occasion and day. Accessible points for witnessing the said pageant were eagerly sought, but none of the jostle or confusion usually attendant on such crowds was noticeable. Chief of Police Savage, with a detail of one hundred selected men, facilitated greatly the quiet and orderly conduct of everything on the outside, while Sergeant at Arms Mitchell, with a corps of marshals of the day, directed affairs within the building. Shortly after the arrival of the funeral procession Gov. Gaston, accompanied by his staff and Executive Council, ex-Gov. Claflin, and others, descended from the Executive Chamber and took stations at the head of the dais which was prepared for the reception of the casket. Every whisper was hushed, and the silence seemed to intensify the solemnity of the place as the first melancholy notes of the dirge broke upon the ear. When the procession reached the State-house the casket was borne upon the shoulders of eight policemen in dress uniform up the steps leading from Beacon street to the main entrance of the State-house, followed by a detachment of marines with reversed arms as a guard of honor. Entering Doric Hall upon the entrance floor of the building, in presence of State officials and others who stood uncovered, the casket was placed upon the dais until to-morrow, when the public funeral services will take place.

Immediately Col. Wyman, of the Governor's staff, under whose charge the body was brought from Washington, and who with Col. Campbell accompanied them as they were brought into the hall, stepped forward and saluted the Commander in Chief, and made a formal delivery of the remains to the State authorities. He said:

"YOUR EXCELLENCY: In obedience to your orders we have proceeded to Washington, and received from the National Council the remains of Vice President Wilson, which we have escorted to Massachusetts and now deliver to you."

Gov. Gaston replied: "Massachusetts receives from you her illustrious dead. She will see to it that he whose dead body you have borne to us, but whose spirit has gone to a higher service, shall receive the honors befitting the great office which in life he held. I need not remind you that her people will ever treasure with love and respect the memory of her distinguished statesman, and will not only guard and protect the coffin and the grave, but will also venerate his name and his fame. Gentlemen, for the pious service which you have so well and so tenderly rendered accept the thanks of the Commonwealth.

Soon after the Governor and his retinue retired, as did also Mayor Cobb and the Committee of the City Government which met the remains at the depot. Before the casket was uncovered so as to permit a view of the remains it was almost imbedded in fragrant flowers. At the head was placed a large cross and crown, and at the foot an anchor, both designs being exquisite in their combination of rare and beautiful flowers. Upon the coffin was another large cross, variegated in color, and a harp composed of white roses, tuberoses, and other white flowers, while upon and around the casket were crosses, bouquets, &c., in profusion.

The Marines, under Capt. Haycock, will remain on duty with the body as a guard of honor until it is deposited in its final resting place at Natick. They are quartered at the State-house, one being stationed at the head of the dais. Members of the First Corps of Cadets also are performing the duties of guards, and a detachment of Police is in attendance.

As soon as the necessary preliminaries were finished the top of the casket was removed, to allow an opportunity for viewing the remains. The first visitors were Gov. Gaston, his staff, and the Executive Council, the brother of deceased, Messrs. Frederick Douglass, James Wormley, and Robert Purvis, of Washington, and ex-Gov. Claflin. The doors were soon after opened to all of the waiting throng to enter. These were allowed to pass the ropes in squads of twenty or thirty, and came in the main entrance directly into Doric Hall, in the centre of which was the dais, passing around which they found exit from the building through the rear entrances. All through the day till 5 o'clock this evening, a continuous stream of visitors passed through the building, and never were there less than 2,000 or 3,000 in front of the building waiting for an opportunity to follow the thousands that had preceded them. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 persons thus viewed the remains before the doors were closed this evening. The countenance of the deceased bore the characteristics and general appearance which it wore when in life, and was somewhat natural even in its deathly repose; the complexion, however, had changed considerably, showing that decomposition had already far progressed in its demolition of the human temple.

In addition to details of to-morrow's services already sent, the following is the official announcement of the order of procession: Chief of Police, three aids, and sixteen mounted Police. Escort—Brig. Gen. J. S. Burrell and staff; battalion of cavalry; band; Fourth Battalion of Infantry; Excelsior Brass Band; battalion of Infantry; Fifth Regiment band; Fifth Regiment of Infantry; band; First Regiment of Infantry; Ninth Regiment band; Ninth Regiment of Infantry. Civic Procession—Chief Marshal, Major Gen. Curtis and aids. First Division—Col. Charles H. Hovey and ten aids; clergy and surgeons; pall-bearers; hearse and body-guard; eight police; mourners and guests; Gov. Gaston and staff; Executive Council; members of the Legislature; members of the Judiciary, officers of the Army and Navy; Federal officers. Second Division—Marshal, Capt. John A. Scott and eight aids, Mayor of city Government, heads of departments of Boston, visiting city committees. Third Division—Marshal, Capt. A. P. Calder and seven aids, New-England Historic Genealogical Society in carriages, Twenty-second Regiment, Association of the Grand Army of the Republic. Fourth Division—Marshal, J. A. Rogers and eight aids, citizens, twelve policemen.

The route of the procession will be through Beacon street to Brighton avenue, and thence to Cottage Farm Station, on Boston and Albany Railroad, where the Natick committee will assume charge of the remains.

The Committee on Obsequies at Natick have completed their arrangements and announced a programme. The remains are expected to arrive at Natick at 9:30 P. M. Monday, on a special train. Post No. 63 Grand Army of the Republic will act as a guard of honor, and escort the remains to Clarke's Hall, where they will lie in state till the public funeral services, which will occur at 1 P. M. on Wednesday. The remains can be viewed Monday eve till midnight; on Tuesday, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M., but not on the day of funeral. A detail of thirty Boston police will be on duty the day of funeral. A general invitation to attend and join in the procession has been extended. The public buildings and many private dwellings have already been elaborately decorated, and preparations are making for a general draping along the line of march from the hall to the cemetery on the day of the funeral. Clarke's Hall, where the obsequies will be held, has been very tastefully decorated by the people of the town. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Peloubet, of the Congregational Church of Natick, and Rev. Mr. Dowse, of Sherbourne, assisted by other clergymen of Natick.

A large crowd of people having assembled in front of the State-house the Doric Hall was opened this evening, and for three hours a continuous stream of persons passed through to look upon the remains of the late Vice President. It is estimated that 30,000 people have viewed the remains since 11:30 A. M.

Memorial sermons were preached to-day in many churches in this city and in other cities and towns of the State. At Nashua, N. H., commemorative services were held in the Town Hall this evening, which was densely crowded.

THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT AT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 28.—The remains of the late Vice President reached this city at 4:30 this morning and remained here four hours, during which time they were taken from the cars and placed on a catafalque in the main corridor of Union Depot. The lid of the coffin was removed and for nearly an hour a vast throng of people passed through the corridor upon either side of the coffin for the purpose of taking a last look at the remains of the deceased, while thousands were unable to gain admission. Before the doors were opened to the public the members of the City Government were admitted. The companies of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment stationed here acted as a guard. The depot was heavily draped in mourning, and the church bells were tolled while the remains were in the city. Before leaving for Boston the cars of the funeral train were heavily draped in mourning, and those accompanying the remains were provided with breakfast. To-morrow, during the funeral, at Boston, minute guns will be fired here and the church bells tolled. The City Council, at a special meeting on Saturday evening, adopted resolutions on the death of the Vice President, and feeling reference was made to-day in the churches to the nation's loss.

AN UNTARNISHED NAME.

EULOGY ON THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT BY REV. DR. CUYLER.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler preached an eloquent sermon in memory of the late Vice President to a very large audience in Brooklyn last evening. Previous to the sermon the entire congregation sang the national hymn, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

The reverend gentleman said it was not his intention to deliver an elaborate eulogy on one whom he had personally loved, but he would be glad if some of his words would find a permanent resting place in the memory of his younger hearers. He announced as his text:

"The memory of the just is blessed."—Proverbs x., 7.

He asked if his hearers ever observed how much of the Bible was devoted to personal history. It presented to them a living example of certain good men and women who professed holiness, and of certain bad men who clung to sin. The Bible illustrated faith by the example of David; purity by Joseph; meekness by Moses; early piety by Samuel; a mother's prayer by Hannah; moral courage by Daniel, and love and reverence for Jesus Christ by grand old Paul. Every school boy was taught to hate tyranny by Herod; injustice by Pilate; and untruth by Ananais. What a picture gallery was painted in that inspired book! If the memory of the just was blessed, then it was right they should seek for some means of blessing from the career of that Christian and patriot whose body had just passed by. It was the body of a patriot loaded with wreaths and garlands on its way from Washington to its former home. The President, great statesmen, and sorrowing personal friends all laid their tribute there, with poor liberated freedmen. But his sweetest memory was of a good man made perfect. The name of Henry Wilson would never be worm-eaten, but would endure as long the granite of his native State. He belonged to the true aristocracy of America, who are the poor boys who have worked their way up. This was the only kind of aristocracy which the speaker believed in. New-Hampshire had produced many such, among whom Webster and Greeley might be mentioned. This was because of good schools and gospel churches. In one of the lonely cabins of New-Hampshire Henry Wilson first saw the light. His dwelling was not only the abode of poverty, but of degradation. From that home of penury and sorrow—and such sorrow—he started out in life. The speaker pointed out his works in life, calling them milestones. For years and years he stood among the foremost, and finally reached that point where only one head was higher than his own in station over all this land. There are those who thought that for one to rise from such obscurity to such eminence must require wondrous intellectual power. This was not so. He had foresight, but not a single particle of genius. He was never an orator, a profound scholar, or a statesman. But he possessed a power of intense application to the work on hand. He was a terrible toiler. This was his peculiar claim to honor. It was no credit to the son of an Astor or a Vanderbilt to be rich; they inherited it. It was no credit to have genius. God gives it to man; he does not earn it. But the man or woman who, with a moderate capacity, performed a rare life's work, was worthy of all honor. Vice President Burr was a man of far greater talent, and yet the speaker, when a boy, had stood by his grave and saw only a hollow in the earth. Tom Paine, the skeptic, was a man of much greater talent than Dwight L. Moody; but who would not prefer to be the latter? Henry Wilson did what he could bravely, conscientiously, and, as he believed, for the good of his country. He believed in work, and not in shirk. From the time of Benjamin Franklin there were few pictures so attractive as the march of Henry Wilson. From the shoe-maker's bench to the Senate; from Natick to Washington! In Congress, no man surpassed him in assiduous devotion to duty. He worked day by day, until the night came; and then he lay down to an eternal rest. There are men whom God made to die in the harness. The finest lustre, the highest power in his character, was his conscientious integrity. In public life, as in private, conscience was to him the guiding power. Amid all the dry rot of American politics he stood pure and undefiled. He favored impartial freedom and justice to the wronged. He was noted for his incorruptible integrity in times when America's honored ones were most suspected. No strategist ever ventured to approach him; his hands never clutched a bribe. At a time when money was powerful Wilson dared to remain poor. His was that higher life which walked among the dissipation and drunkenness of Washington. No better words could be written on the marble over his grave than "The memory of the just is blessed."

Mr. Wilson was always a foremost leader in freedom's cause. He was equally pronounced in the cause of temperance. From childhood he never tasted wines or liquor. Five years ago he had stood in that very pulpit, the champion of total abstinence. In June last he made a great speech at the Temperance Convention in Chicago. In all his addresses he appealed to the Church of Christ to lead in this reform. He ever held that if the Christians of America did not carry forward the temperance movement against rumsellers it was doomed to death. He was a Christian in the prayer-meeting and at the sacrificial table, by public and by private profession. He was modest in his Christian life, but it shone with the silent steadiness of a star. Some few years ago, in Boston, the speaker and Mr. Wilson held a long conversation, the text of which was the question, "Is the Christian religion gaining or losing in this country?" Mr. Wilson was ever vexed by the senseless cry of his professing religion merely to catch votes. "I can't go to a prayer-meeting but some one sets me down as a demagogue seeking to catch votes." Such was the remark he once made to the speaker. Dr. Cuyler then spoke of their conversation last August, when they were together at a watering place. When they were parting the Doctor said, "Well, Mr. Wilson, when we meet again it may be in a better world." Mr. Wilson asked the Doctor if there was any doubt of their knowing each other in Heaven? "I answered no," said the speaker. "There were tears in his eyes as he walked away. I never saw that manly form again. He went back to Washington to die. He had a stout heart, and he had much work to do; but his time had come. When he walked up to his room in the Capitol an unseen messenger accompanied him." How fitting it was, said the speaker, that a life begun in poverty should end under the dome of the nation's Capitol, where John Quincy Adams died, and where his voice had been so often heard. Death found him ready; but so gently was the silver cord severed that the attendant scarcely knew he was gone. The career from the cabin ended in the Capitol, but between the two stood the cross. He died trusting in the blood of Jesus. No defeat ever darkened his path, no dishonor ever tarnished his name.

REVIEW OF MR. WILSON'S LIFE.

HIS INDUSTRIOUS HABITS, STEADY PERSEVERANCE, AND ADHERENCE TO CONSCIENTIOUS CONVICTIONS.

By invitation of Rev. Mr. Eddy, Pastor of the Union Free Church, corner of Sixth and Erie streets Jersey City, Major Z. K. Pangborn, editor of the *Evening Journal* of Jersey City last evening delivered a lecture in the church on "Lessons from the Life of Henry Wilson." The little church was crowded to its utmost capacity by an interested audience. The lecturer drew three lessons from Mr. Wilson's life—(1,) the advantages of steady perseverance; (2,) the advantages of continued adherence to conscientious convictions, and (3,) the possibility of a politician being honest, and he embellished his remarks with personal reminiscences of the deceased. While speaking of Mr. Wilson's industrious habits, he said that, during his long life, from the age of ten to sixty-three years, the Vice President had not known what a day of recreation or rest was. He was as attentive to little duties as to his greater ones, and dispatched the one with the same earnestness as the other. It was owing to the fact that he entered heart and soul into his duties—whatever they may have been—that he in two months acquired as much knowledge of the shoe-makers' trade as most apprentices could acquire in two years. And so afterwards, when he had risen into prominence, all his interest centred in the things which engaged his hands. "Why," said Mr. Pangborn to him a few months ago, "you should take rest at your age." "But," answered Mr. Wilson, "I must finish my book."

As an illustration of Mr. Wilson's steady adherence to principle, the speaker recited the fact that when Mr. Wilson found in 1848 that the Whig Party intended to do nothing to help the battle against the slave power, in which he had determined to engage, he, with a few others, bolted the convention, though, as he said, he was convinced that it closed to him every avenue to public honor and position. Mr. Wilson's entrance in public life, the speaker said, was an accident and a miscalculation which defeated him for Governor of Massachusetts, four months later put him in the United States Senate as the successor of Edward Everett, without having been a member of either house of the Massachusetts Legislature, and without having had any Congressional experience. His defeat for the Governorship probably secured him greater opportunities for conducting the battle against the slave power than he might have enjoyed in the Gubernatorial chair. Major Pangborn related two incidents of the anti-slavery struggle of considerable interest. When John Brown and his few followers made their foolish raid upon Virginia soil, Mr. Wilson was very despondent for the success of the cause. Entering the newspaper office in which Mr. Pangborn was laboring, he asked for the latest news from Virginia. He was shown the dispatches detailing John Brown's raid. "It will irredeemably hurt the abolition cause," he said. "People will not understand it. We shall never recover from the blow." And yet he immediately set himself to work to redeem the cause which John Brown had honestly but foolishly damaged. And after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency he refused to believe that war would ensue. "We shall install our President," said he, "without trouble. The work will steadily progress to its accomplishment. The slave power can't be so foolish or so rash as to take up arms against the country." But a few months later he was convinced that the South meant business.

At the conclusion of his address Major Pangborn was thanked by the Pastor, and benediction was pronounced.

ECONOMY IN MILITARY PRISONS.

THE LEAVENWORTH (KAN.) PRISON—SELF-SUSTAINING—REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Adjt. Gen. Townsend has made a report to the Secretary of War upon the military prison at Leavenworth, Kan. The work of altering the building formerly occupied by the Quartermaster's Department has made steady progress. Prisoners have been transferred from the State Penitentiaries and the principal military posts as fast as accommodations have been prepared. The number collected up to Sept. 30, aggregated 362. The number in confinement on that date was 235, the difference representing the discharges that have been made from time to time. The prisoners have been employed in the construction of the prison and about the post, and the report shows that there has been an actual saving of nearly thirteen thousand dollars to the Government from the labor of the prisoners. In accordance with law, a regulation has been made for deducting five days from each month of consecutive good behavior from the term of sentence. This measure has had excellent results. The Adjutant General deems that the operation of the prison has been satisfactory, and that it promises to realize the expectations of good to the Army which have been indulged in.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The dividends payable in Boston in December aggregate $1,161,640.

A large number of vessels have stripped and gone into winter quarters at Cleveland, Ohio.

The official canvass shows that the Constitutional Convention of Colorado will consist of twenty-four Republicans and fifteen Democrats.

Frank Degnum, an Englishman, living in Providence, R. I., was killed on a railroad in Pawtucket, on Saturday evening, while walking on the track.

Founder's Day, Well's College, Aurora, N. Y., will be celebrated Dec. 8, when an address will be delivered by Rev. E. A. Huntington, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. The reception will take place at 8:30 P. M.

MURDERED BY A TRAMP.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 28.—Moses Dickinson, aged sixty-four years, a farmer of Amherst, was found murdered in his residence on Saturday night, his head having been crushed with an axe. The murderer doubtless was a tramp, whom he hired two weeks previously, and the deed done for money.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAYS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—At a drunken row in Durham on Wednesday night last one David Buddington was stabbed, from the effects of which he has since died. His assailant has been arrested.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 28.—After a short altercation in the victim's shop yesterday, an Italian named Michael Sulari stabbed John Belloni, his employer, in six different places. The latter is not expected to live. The assailant was arrested.

WHY RUN ANY RISK with your cough, cold, hoarseness, or indeed any pulmonary or bronchial Complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be had? If you have contracted a severe cold, save your lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any affection of the throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm and in healing the inflamed parts.—*Advertisement.*

It Would be Ridiculous for those who use SOZODONT to decry it; for the moment they opened their mouths the state of their teeth would contradict the slander of their tongues. It removes discolorations, imparts a glittering whiteness to the enamel, and renders the decomposition of the teeth impossible.

A.—Trusses.—Wear the best, "SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES." Comfort, safety, cleanliness, and durability. Improved patterns. Establishment No. 737 Broadway. Correct adjustment. Low prices.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st., Established 1815. No branch office. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, stationers, &c.

For a stylish and elegant hat of extra quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Do not Neglect a Cough.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will effect a cure. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

FACKLER—DAVENPORT.—At the Catholic Apostolic Chapel, Hartford, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. D. M. Fackler, DAVID PARKS FACKLER, of New-York, and ELIZABETH LEVERETT, daughter of Rev. John S. Davenport.

UNDERHILL—CARPENTER.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 25, by Rev. De Los Lull, STEPHEN M. UNDERHILL, of New-York, to CHARLOTTE W. CARPENTER.

DIED.

BISSELL.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 27, of diphtheria, JAMES MILLER, youngest son of Rev. B. S. and Fanny Miller Bissell, aged 7 years and 9 months.

CODDINGTON.—On Sunday, 28th inst., MARTHA A., eldest daughter of Thomas B. and Amira H. Coddington.

The funeral services will be at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CARLTON.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 26, of diphtheria, ALICE EMMA, youngest daughter of Charles T. and the late Emma F. Carlton.

Funeral services at 1 P. M. Monday, 29th, from No. 94 Fort Green place.

CONWAY.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, at his residence, No. 107 West 61st st., JAMES CONWAY, aged 68 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from his late residence to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th st. and 9th av. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COBB.—In New-York, on Thursday 25th inst., EMELINE, wife of Carlos Cobb, of this city, and daughter of Hon. Joseph Field, of Rochester.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, corner of Madison av. and 38th st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Forest Lawn, Buffalo.

FOX.—JOHN FOX, in the 32d year of his age, of consumption, on the 28th inst., at No. 509 West 34th st.

Friends and relatives and members of Copestone Lodge No. 641, also Corinthian Lodge No. 488, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at the Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 1:30 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

HAGEMAN.—At the parsonage, at Hagaman's Mills, on Friday, Nov. 19, MAGGIE V., wife of Rev. A. J. Hageman, aged 35 years.

LEONARD.—On Friday, Nov. 26, JASON S. LEONARD, in the 58th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 58 West 33d st., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M.

McALPINE.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 28, 1875, JANE, widow of the late James McAlpine, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wight, No. 171 South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

MORGAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 27, 1875, SARAH, wife of Thomas Morgan, and only daughter of Joseph Saul, in the 34th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday at 2 o'clock from No. 81 Ralph av., Brooklyn.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, at her residence, No. 343 East 16th st., ELIZABETH TAYLOR, widow of the late William Taylor.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TERRETT.—In Brooklyn on Saturday, Nov. 27, DUDLEY R. TERRETT, in the 61th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 83 Hanson place, at 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, the 30th.

VAN ZANDT.—Suddenly, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 27, at Morristown, N. J., THEODORE VAN ZANDT, of Plainfield, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

NEW STYLES SOCKS.

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

COURT OF ARBITRATION
OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Sessions of this court are held daily at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William st., and at the office of the Arbitrator, No. 229 Broadway, for the hearing and prompt settlement of controversies, disputes, and matters of difference arising among merchants, shipmasters, and others within the port of New-York.

Parties may submit their controversies to this court whether members of the Chamber of Commerce or not.

Blank forms for the submission of causes and other information may be obtained gratis on application to the Clerk at the rooms of the Chamber.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold in capsuled Imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole Agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
NO. 656 BROADWAY.

Will sell at Auction, on MONDAY, NOV. 29, at 4 P. M., a library of good books, including among others Rees' Encyclopædia, 47 vols., half calf; Niles' Register, 49 vols.; Calmet's Dictionary, and many other important works. TUESDAY, NOV. 30 a library of valuable old books, many of which rarely occur for sale in this country. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, a large and valuable collection of books, medical, scientific, and miscellaneous, forming an interesting catalogue.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 4 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.
50,000 JUVENILE BOOKS AT YOUR PRICE.
87,672 MAGNIFICENT BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
85,672 BIBLES and PRAYER-BOOKS AT ANY PRICE.
CATALOGUE FREE; SEND STAMP. LEGGAT BROS.,
No. 3 Beekman st., opposite new Post Office.

DYEING AND CLEANING.—TAKE YOUR DYEing and cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, and 610 6th av., New-York, and 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-five years.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

"Christians Awake," anthem, 35 cents, and "Love Divine," hymn, 50 cents, both by GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN. "It is our Merry Christmas Day," carol, BACKUS, 10 cents. "Happy Christmas Morning," carol, POND, 10 cents. "A Child this Day is Born," carol, STEELE, 10 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

SERMONS TO THE CLERGY.
GAIL HAMILTON'S GREATEST WORK.
Cloth, 425 pages, $2.
WILLIAM F. GILL & CO., Publishers, Boston.

MONEY, CURRENCIES, AND BANKING,
By CHARLES MORAN.
Price, 40 cents.
For sale at
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM,
39 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK. 39

POLITICAL.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Eighth Assembly District Republican Association will be held at head-quarters, No. 63 Ludlow st., MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

JOHN N. LANTHIER, President.
JOS. McCABE, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, Saturday, Nov. 27, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold the two four-story brick tenement-houses, with lease of plot 43.3 by 82, on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street, lease dated May 1, 1868, for twenty-one years, ground-rent $550 per annum, for $13,000, to M. C. Addoms; also the same auctioneer disposed of the four-story brick French-flat house, with lot 22.6 by 75.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 45 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $16,342, to Michael McGovern, plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining legal auctions noticed to take place were postponed as follows: Sales by James M. Miller of property on West Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, east of Hudson street, adjourned to Dec. 4, and sale by same auctioneer of the block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, adjourned sine die. Sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of house with lot on East Fifty-eighth street, east of Third avenue, adjourned to Dec. 9.

The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 27, amounts to $318,814, as against $463,934, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

Sales for the present week at the Exchange are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Nov. 29.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20 by 80, on Fourth avenue, east side, 80.5 feet south of Sixty-second street; also a similar sale, same Referee, of the buildings, with lease of plot 98.9 by 225, on Eleventh avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-third street, Moore lease, dated July 1, 1864, for twenty-one years; also the buildings, with lease of plot 98.9 by 225, on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-fourth street, Moore lease, dated Aug. 1, 1866, for twenty-one years.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15.6 by 98.9, No. 220 West Twenty-fifth street, south side, 202.3 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, a similar sale, same referee, of a building, with plot 42.2 by 100.10 by 16.8 by 71.8, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 74.6 feet west of First avenue.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 15.6 by 98.9, No. 220 West Twenty-fifth street, south side, 202.3 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Sixty-fifth street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. S. Gove, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Fifth avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

Tuesday, Nov. 30.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 80, No. 27 East Seventy-third street, 33 feet west of Madison avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of one five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 70.2, No. 120 Delancey street, north side, 50 feet east of Essex street; also, a similar sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lease of two lots, each 25 by 142.4, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue, together with the lot, 8 by 55, adjoining the above and extending through to West Twenty-fourth street; the building, with lease of plot 180 by 63, Nos. 309 to 323 (inclusive) West Twenty-third street, north side, 95 feet west of Eighth avenue; the building, with lease of lot 25 by 98.9, No. 313 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; the building, with lease of lot 16.6 by 55, No. 316 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 258.6 feet west of Eighth avenue, and the buildings, with two lots, each 21 by 55, Nos. 302 and 304 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue. All of the above leases are dated May 2, 1864.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth avenue; also, one lot, 25 by 100, on West Fifty-seventh street, adjoining the above in the rear.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 120 feet east of Seventh avenue; also, a similar sale, J. M. Scribner, Esq., Referee, of four houses, with lots, each 26.4 by 100.5, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 169.8 feet east of Second avenue, and a Trustee's sale, under the direction of C. F. Wood, Esq., Trustee, of one three-story attic and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 97.6, No. 79 East Seventh street, north side, 125 feet west of First avenue.

By R. J. Garrettson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Barney, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 270 feet east of First avenue.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, (as widened,) south-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 125, on Orchard street, south side, 200 feet east of Madison avenue; a plot of land, 100 by 125, on Morris street, north side, 100 feet east of Madison avenue; a plot of land, 100 by 125, on Morris street, north side, 221.4 feet east of Central avenue, and one plot of land, 75 by 125, on Morris street, south side, 160.11 feet east of Central avenue.

Wednesday, Dec. 1.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20.10 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Forty-third street. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on Fifth avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fourteenth street, and one lot, 20 by 100, on West One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 277 Fourth avenue, east side, 40 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on West Fifty-ninth street, north side, 90 feet east of Madison avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 169 Madison avenue, east side, north of Thirty-third street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 212 by 54 by 167 by 175.3 by 141.5 by 25 by 132 by 158 by 86 by 65, bounded by Helen, Ella, and Lewis streets, and Morrisania avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 302.11 by 183.4 by 220.5 on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 486, part three of the Dyckman homestead property; also, a plot of land, 51.9 by 202 by 543 by 230.5 on Nichols place, south side, 183.4 feet west of Prescott avenue, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488.

Thursday, Dec. 2.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.7 by 100.5, No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 197.8 feet west of Broadway.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Thirtieth street, north side, 140 feet west of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Cowdrey, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 220 feet east of First avenue. Also a similar sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one three-story frame house, with three lots, each 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Fifty-third street, north side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt avenue. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 95, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. J. Forker, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, north side, 150 feet west of Third avenue; also a similar sale, A. D. W. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 85 by 220, on Courtlandt avenue, north-west corner of Helen street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Friday, Dec. 3.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of one house and lot, 23.9 by 50, on Broome street, south-east corner of Thompson street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 41 Broome street, south side, 100 feet west of Goerck street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of building, with plot 32.4 by 87.6, No. 14 Ludlow street, east side, 124.4 feet north of Canal street.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 24.1 by 94.9, No. 84 West Eleventh street, south side, 299.10 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Beall, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 225 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 75 by 79, on Lexington avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Robbins avenue, and one lot, 19.9 by 80, on Robbins avenue, south side, 19.9 feet east of Lexington avenue, East Morrisania.

Saturday, Dec. 4.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. McIntire, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on East Forty-seventh street, south side, 125 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Albert H. Schenck, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 25 by 94.9, on East Tenth street, north side, 294 feet west of Avenue A. Also foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Robert Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 20 by 75.5, on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 99.9 feet west of Broadway.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 25 by 103, No. 329 West Fourteenth street, north side, 345 feet east of Hudson street; also building, with lot 25 by 103, on West Fifteenth street, adjoining the above in the rear. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of house with six acres of land, on Macomb's Dam road, north-east corner of Morris street, known as "New Villa," Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, NOV. 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

2 four-story brick tenements, with lease of plot, Avenue B, s. e. corner of 12th st., plot 43.3x82, lease dated May, 1868, for twenty-one years, ground rent $550 per annum	$13,000
1 four-story brick French-flat house with lot, East 56th st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 22.6 x75.5	16,342

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 27.

Mayer Goodkind to Frederick Lewis: general assignment for benefit of creditors	....
Ezekiel and Michael Waitzfelder to Abraham Backer; general assignment for benefit of creditors	....
Madison st., s. s., 71 ft. e. of Montgomery st., 18x105, leasehold; Edward Dunn to Margaret A. McEvoy	$5,000
53d st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.4; Augustus F. Holly and wife to John C. Donnelly	37,000
1st av., No. 975, w. s., 50.4 ft. s. of 54th st., 25.4x75; William Sinclair, Referee, to Cornelius K. Mylius	10,000
85th st., n. s., 98 ft. w. of Avenue B, 50x102.2; Henry Cohen to Emil S. Heineman	4,000
5th av., s. e. corner of 120th st., 50.5x100; same to same	7,500
84th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x102.2; John P. O'Neill, Referee, to Harriet Overhiser	11,000
5th av., n. e. corner of 41st st., 23x100; Silas B. Brownell, Referee, to Thomas Goadby	3,400
48th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Matthew Byrnes and wife to Charles Schlesinger	104,000
6th av., n. e. corner of 124th st., 201.10 ft. to 125th st., 85x100.11x10x100.11x95; Charles Schlessinger and wife to Matthew Byrnes	30,000
131st st., n. s., 351.8 ft. w. of 5th av., 16.8x99.11; same to same	8,000
78th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x102.2; Herman Schleip to Mary Broemer	42,100
11th av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 57th st., 50x100; Miles A. Stafford and wife to John Cain	46,000
136th st., n. s., 276.6 ft. w. of Willis av., 55x100; Pauline Von Schoening and husband to John O. Higgins	14,000
78th st., s. s., 39.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.4x76.8; Max Zeun and wife to Philip Waldheimer	8,200
77th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison av., 150x102.2; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Edward J. Jaques	60,000
Washington av., n. e. corner of 6th st., 58x125, 23d Ward; George W. Hardie, Referee, to Magdalena Kuntz	9,250
Central av., n. w. s., 5 506-1,000 acres, 24th Ward; John Cornell to Michael Redmond	nom.
Broome st., No. 581, s. s., 156.8 ft. e. of Hudson st., 22x69; David Francis to Elizabeth Williams, (life estate)	nom.
Madison av., s. e. s., 60x240, 24th Ward; Thomas Gray and wife to Sophia Vance	5,000
10th av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 165th st., 100x irregular; Michael Howe to Anne Kirby	2,500
70th st., s. s., 204.8 ft. e. of 4th av., 20.0¾x100.5; Mary H. Nolen and husband to David Babcock	10,000
Central av., n. w. s., 5 506-1,000 acres, 24th Ward; Sarah A. Redmond and husband to John Cornell	nom.
Mosholer av., n. w. corner Central av., 200x irregular, 24th Ward; John Redmond to Michael Redmond	1,400
Central av., n. e. s., irregular, 5 506-1,000 acres, 24th Ward; Pelham L. McClelan, Referee, to Michael Redmond	2,600
46th st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x100.5; Lewis W. Parker and wife to John H. White	20,000
51st st., 225 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.5; Jacob Hotz and wife to Frederick Schaefer	7,500
1st av., s. e. corner of 50th st., 20x90; William McMurtry to Pauline Von Schoening	20,000
Baxter st., e. s., 160.2 ft. n. of Park st., 37.6x100.6x41; Isidor Perl and wife to Darius C. Newell	nom.
96th st., n. w. corner 11th av., 100x151.10x irregular; Henry Cohen to James Hess	2,500

LEASE.

1st av., No. 29, three years; Elizabeth Fisher (by attorney) to Charles T. Wahlig	$1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, TO CLOSE UP TWO ESTATES.

Five lots, 94 feet on north side

55TH ST.,

100 feet west of Park av., adjoining new brown-stone houses, three 18 and two 20-feet lots, on very easy terms. Apply to office estate of William H. Raynor, No. 1,300 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 44TH ST.—AN ELEGANT modern corner house, in fee.
ALSO,
ON 5TH AV., Nos. 73, 245, 537, 566, 583, 614, 628, 681, and 746.
For permits and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or branch office, No. 35 East 17th st.

GREAT SACRIFICE FROM COST.—TWO lots on Madison av., (Park block,) excavated, sewered, ready for immediate improvements; will exchange for private dwelling, flat, or tenement, or perhaps small, choice country seat, on "hard tack" basis. Also, a choice corner lot on Lexington av., free and clear, for equity in a low price dwelling or tenement.
S. KILPATRICK,
Bull's Head Bank Building, corner 3d av. and 25th st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MADISON AV., BEtween 57th and 58th sts., west side. Also, three lots in 58th st., 150 feet east of Madison av., south side; are desirable for immediate improvement; will be sold at reduced value of real estate.
CHARLES FOX, No. 12 East 45th st.

$30,000.—FOR SALE IN 30TH ST., close to 5th av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone French basement house, of medium width; well arranged and in perfect order; lot 98.9. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, with first-class stable adjoining in the rear, for sale, on the best street on Murray Hill, close to 5th av. For particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—LARGE and small dwellings and lots, on and near 5th and Madison avs., with and without extensions. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st., V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.

By order of the Executors of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Man & Parsons, Attorneys. 285 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, situated on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avs.; Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean sts., and Bedford place, Brooklyn, including the residence of
J. CARSON BREVOORT.
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 1875.
For maps, &c., Apply to A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York, or Nassau Insurance Company, No. 30 Court st., Brooklyn.
Title absolute. Sale without limit or reservation.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; five four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av.
KINGMAN F. PAGE.

VERY PLEASANT, MODERN BUILT, WELL-furnished house, all improvements, Roseville, N. J., to let until Spring or longer, to family without children; excellent location, frequent trains, Morris and Essex Railroad; $100 per month to satisfactory party. Address Roseville, Box No. 645, New-York Post Office.

HARLEM.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO SMALL brown-stone houses, north side of East 122d st. and north side of East 109th st.; terms and prices very low and easy; possession immediate. Apply to
THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney.
No. 24 Park place.

HALF OF CORNER HOUSE TO RENT, furnished, including kitchen; terms moderate; house occupied by owner's family, consisting of two persons. Apply on the premises, No. 437 Lexington av., corner 44th st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., at greatly-reduced rentals. Offices, No. 4 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY AND ROOMS for dwelling at No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place; good stand for business. Keys at Myar Manus, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND STABLE; also cottage house and stable; and five acres land, situated on 7th st., near Grand av., Plainfield, N. J. Inquire of L. HEYNIGER, No. 18 Fulton st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH STOOP brown-stone house, situated between 50th and 59th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., in exchange for property in 32d st. west of 5th av.; price not to exceed $28,000. Address R. E., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

S E R V A N T S

AT J. MORISON'S
FIRST-CLASS AND RELIABLE INSTITUTE,
NO. 138 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.
RESPECTABLE GIRLS WAITING
for
SITUATIONS AT REDUCED WAGES.

S E R V A N T S

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, where families can get reliable civil servants, (male and female.)—Good cooks, laundresses, house-work, German girls, and all kinds to suit; for City or country. At the PROTESTANT BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT THE HOME BUREAU, NO. 543 6TH av., between 32d and 33d sts., will be found a number of good colored servants as cooks, general workers, laundresses, &c.; are willing to go to the country immediately.

AT MRS. LOWE'S BUREAU FOR GERMAN servants will be found, as usual, a large number of first-class German servants, viz.: Cooks, nurses, chamber-maids, laundresses, ladies' maids, general servants, &c.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, corner 33d st., select, sober, neat servants; Protestant, Swedish, Scotch, German, Irish, colored; City or country; hotels, boarding-houses. Lady attending.

COMPANION.—AS LADY'S OR CHILD'S COMpanion; would instruct one or two small children; best references given and required. Address Miss L. A. P., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—AS LADIES' OR CHILDREN'S COMpanion; would instruct in English; is an excellent seamstress; or would do housekeeping; good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A trustworthy, respectable girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and industrious and a good waitress; understands the charge of dining-room, care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND assist in Washing.—By a young woman in a private family; is thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid, and an excellent waitress, and will assist in the washing and ironing; can furnish the best City reference. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for D. W.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl; is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has excellent reference; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family, to do chamber-work and sewing, or take care of children and sew. Call at No. 672 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts., front room one stairs up.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS Nurse and Seamstress.—By a neat, competent American girl, with good City reference from her late employer. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; ONE year's reference from last place; speaks good English; is a neat seamstress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NICE AMERICAN Protestant girl as chamber-maid and sewer, or would do the house-work of a small family; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE Swedish girl to do chamber-work and waiting, and be generally useful; is a competent waitress; understands silver, salads, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; is willing to assist in washing or waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 361 West 25th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLored woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; can do plain sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 353 West 31st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid in a private family; would assist with washing or children; is a Protestant. Call at or address No. 62 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 233 East 46th st.; ring the third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young competent woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 310 East 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, fourteen years of age, to assist in chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 407 West 26th st., room No. 12, third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady for one of her servants as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and to assist with the washing. Apply at 51 West 34th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO PROTESTANT Scotch women, one as first-class family cook, pastry and baking, the other as first-class laundress; would like to be together, if convenient, in the City or the country; wages not so much an object. Address Cook, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman whom we know as first-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also game and poultry, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for J. L.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PROTEStant woman, who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; is very quiet and obliging. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is an excellent laundress; can furnish undoubted City reference. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for K.

COOK OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHing and Ironing.—By a north of Ireland Protestant young woman; well recommended; good family cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, &c; excellent baker; excellent washer and ironer; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; thorough cook in French, English, and other first-class cooking; meats, game, fowls, fish, soups, &c., pastries, creams; bones, lards, and gets up nice side dishes; unexceptionable testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; has excellent recommendations; thoroughly understands her business; will go for moderate wages. Call or address No. 217 West 28th st. Inquire in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good bread baker, &c.; is willing and obliging; two years' reference. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; KNOWS HER WORK THOROughly; makes soups and desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Address or call at present employer's, No. 108 West 38th st., for two days.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls, one as good family cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or will do the work of a family between them; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; CAN MAKE soups of all kinds; is an excellent baker and dessert maker; will assist in the washing; City or country; best references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, reliable woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY CAPAble North of Ireland girl; has excellent references; understands everything about household matters; not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A MOTHER AND daughter; one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; or to do the work of a small family between them; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 329 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; many years' recommendation from former employer. Apply at No. 19 West 48th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 493 8th av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THORoughly understands her business; can make all kinds of desserts. Address No. 629 6th av., in store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, FAITHful, competent girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and baker; is willing and obliging; will assist with washing and ironing; is trustworthy. Call at No. 318 West 55th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; will go short distance in the country; good City reference. Call or address No. 301 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS EXcellent cook in a small private family; has got seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich av., in the rear, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as good plain cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 521 West 43d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook and baker; would assist in washing; is sober and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent person as first-class cook; no objection to wash and iron; City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, or will do general house-work; three years' reference. Call for two days at No. 299 East 8th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a neat, willing, and obliging woman. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent laundress; good references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, IN CITY or country, as cook; willing to assist in the washing; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; is a good baker, and will assist with the washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 308 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of French soups and side dishes; is very neat and orderly; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at No. 52 West 25th st. on Monday morning.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER, who has perfect taste; cuts and fits very gracefully any kind of ladies' and children's dresses; will go out by the day; best City references. Address French Dress-maker, No 182 6th av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER—SOLICITS THE PATRONAGE of a few more families, by the day or week, or at her residence; superior dress-making in the latest styles, at shortest notice, from $1 up. Mrs. Smith, No. 160 East 53d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON in private families; seven years' experience on the finest work. Address J. F., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman; has good City reference; can cut and fit children's clothing; a good home of more account than wages; town or country. Call all week at No. 413 2d av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the bakery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as working housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid or children; no objection to travel; is highly respectable and a very responsible woman. Call for three days at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid, or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant widow woman, with child two years old; City or country; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing, and willing to make herself useful; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl of twenty-two, with excellent City reference; a good cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to do general work in City or country; is not afraid of large washing or good distance from City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WHO is a good plain cook and laundress; neat and capable; City or country; or would serve in any other capacity; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED, REspectable German girl for light house-work or to take care of children. Call at No. 299 West 4th st., corner Bank st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do house-work, or up-stairs work; has the best City reference. Call for two days at 156 East 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl for general house-work in City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman highly recommended; cut, fit, operate, dress-make, &c.; can dress hair; competent nurse for young and growing children; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; VERY superior in her line; neat, willing, strong, and of a good disposition. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Welsh Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL AS a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 243 East 29th st., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 312 East 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO go out by the day as laundress. Call at No. 346 West 26th st., top floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—CAN BE SEEN FROM 10 TO 12 on Monday, at No. 24 West 36th st.

MAID OR NURSE.—BY A TIDY, WELL-EDUcated girl; will make herself useful; speaks German and English; would travel; reference. Address Immediate, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY REspectable Swedish girl, who is a good seamstress; dresses hair, and would be willing to assist with children; is well recommended. Can be seen at C. Jacquin's, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at 114 West 17th st., near 6th av., rear building.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; would take care of a baby from its birth or an invalid lady; would assist with chamber-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EDUCATED, HIGHLY RESPECTAble girl as nurse for two or three children; she is well qualified to teach them and willing to make herself generally useful. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SWEDISH NURSE for infant or growing children; is perfectly trustworthy, kind, and devoted to her duty; can also do the neatest sewing of any kind; has the best references. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., near 35th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH CHILdren's nurse; is a very good seamstress; very obliging; speaks English, and has first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAN take the entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle, or would wait on an invalid lady; has four years' City references. Call at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take care of a baby or grown children; can give five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 339 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT Swiss nurse, speaking French and German, to take care of children or an infant; excellent references from her last place. Call at 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, NINEteen years old, as child's nurse; will do baby's washing and ironing; is willing to assist; reference. Call or address No. 507 East 15th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN WOman as monthly or invalid's nurse; is very kind and attentive; first-class references from physician and ladies. Call at or address No. 333 West 32d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NICE AMERICAN GIRL AS child's nurse and to do plain sewing; is both pleasant and agreeable; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 66 West 33d st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL; would look after growing children; good City and country reference. Address Post Office Box No. 9, Orange, N. J.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE; capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 46 Watt st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A baby to nurse; will give it a mother's care. Call at No. 551 2d av., top floor, front.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE OR to help with the chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 233 East 46th st.; ring the third bell.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS, OR WOULD TAKE charge of an invalid; best City reference. Call or address No. 322 East 6th st., basement.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT PLACE BY A Protestant seamstress; cuts, fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 332 6th av. No postal cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 22, the balance of their stock at retail,
HORSE-BLANKETS OF ALL GRADES,
FUR, BUFFALO, AND WOLF ROBES.
The stock will be closed at prices never before offered in this market.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
In large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A FRENCH berline, in perfect order. Apply at 1 East 55th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN cut and fit; would assist with chamber-work or with grown children; best City reference. Address M. M., Box 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE German girl as seamstress; is willing to assist in chamber-work, or for growing children; best City reference. Call on Miss F. R., No. 147 East 28th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, with first-class references, as seamstress and to assist in light work; City or country. Apply at W. W. P. Union, No. 38 Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and to do chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 1,216 Broadway, in the florist's.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF family sewing; dress-maker, wait on a lady, or assist with growing children or house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 31 East 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WOMAN, WORK ON family clothing; sixteen years in families; perfect on Wheeler & Wilson machine; $1 25 a day. Address No. 26 East 12th st., all week.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; would do light chamber-work or take care of children; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 308 East 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress or to take care of a growing child, or any light work to secure a home; good City reference. Apply at No. 748 6th av., near 42d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL WHO understands her duties in every branch; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; has three years' City reference. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; best of references from former situation. Call from 10 till 4 o'clock at No. 22 East 39th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; two years' reference from her late employers. Call for two days at 245 East 31st st.

WASHING.—BY A WIDOW AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; wishes some family washing at her own house; would go out a couple of days in the week to wash and iron; can do all kinds of fluting; best City references. Inquire at Mrs. McBride's, No. 252 West 16th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WIDOW wishes gentlemen's and families' washing, and to go out by the day for $1 per day; understands her business in every branch. Call at No. 150 East 39th st., second floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOLICits gents' and families' washing; will do it up in first-class style; good reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., rear, room No. 4.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE LAUNDRESS wishes gentlemen's or families' washing; fulling or fluting neatly done, at her own home, No. 323 East 36th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan desires a few families' washing by the week or dozen. Call or address Lee, No. 241 West 29th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHERE A FOOTman is kept; five years' good character. Address for two days W. D., Dillon's fruit store, No. 1,143 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND GENERally Useful Man.—By a first-class, temperate, honest young man; safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands his business, in City or country; can milk, attend furnace; not afraid of work; wages no object; undoubted City reference. Address A., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS coachman; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address G. V., No. 713 7th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged 23 years, who is a good coachman, also a good groom, and keeps carriages in nice order; is a good milker, and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Swede who is an honest, sober, and trustworthy young man; rather have low wages and a good home than the contrary. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE SINGLE man; competent driver in City or country; can milk, attend furnace, and make himself useful; moderate wages; first-class City references. Address M., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; CAN furnish the best of references from some of the best families; those wishing the like will find the same. Address Robert, No. 41 East 43d st., care of Rev. D. M. McCaffrey.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and to work a plain vegetable garden; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address M. S., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; safe and careful driver; good height and appearance; best City reference. Call or address L. S., No. 27 West 13th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whose testimonials will bear the strictest inquiry; is strictly temperate. Call or address Thomas, No. 108 West 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City references. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 8 West 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN THAT will do what he is wanted to; the best of City reference. Call or address G. T., No. 1,413 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS COACHman; can be highly recommended. Call on or address R. L., care Messrs. Korne & Currie, 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman or to work in a store. Address or call on Hiram Smith, No. 117 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTESTant,) as coachman, who perfectly understands his business, and has left on account of family going to Europe; four years' reference can be had by calling or addressing B. W., No. 1,616 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is a thorough horseman and experienced driver; best City references. Call or address R. O., Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st st., Bradely's stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, with eight or two years' reference; City or country. Address Coachman, No. 113 West 25th st.

GARDENER.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands all general farm-work, the proper care of horses, stock, and a good milker; understands the cultivation of fruit trees, grape vines, and some experience of flowers; moderate wages expected for the Winter; good reference. Address A. B., Box 234 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN aged twenty-six years; is a first-class groom, and can build fires, attend furnace, clean boots, wash windows, clean walks, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GROOM.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, (Protestant,) who has left on account of family going to Europe; best of reference can be had. For further particulars apply to D. S. H., No. 1,588 3d av., corner of 89th st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A COLORED YOUTH OF eighteen years to make himself generally useful in a gentleman's lodging or boarding house. Address Mrs. Major, No. 113 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, AS A THOroughly experienced waiter; neat, sober, industrious, and of a good disposition; age forty; City references. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A NORWEGIAN, SINGLE, SPEAKing good English; is a thorough waiter; three years' City references for competency and moral character; is sober, tidy, and willing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED—TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY; an experienced nurse for three growing children; must be Protestant. Call at No. 475 5th av., between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday.

WANTED.—MAN AND WIFE, WITH SMALL family, to occupy a cottage on the Hudson; the wife to do the washing of a family of five for the rent, the man to take the gardener's situation in Spring. Address, for three days, Box 535, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, IN A SMALL private family, a reliable, willing girl for general house-work; must be kind, fond of children, and bring satisfactory references. Apply on Monday at No. 235 East 19th st.

WANTED—GOOD PROTESTANT GIRLS, WITH references, for all kind of situations, City and country, at Mrs. REYNOLDS' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, with good City references. Apply at No. 4 East 10th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, and 311½ Grand st., N. Y.

EXHIBITION

OF NOVELTIES ALL OVER THE ESTABLISHMENT.

BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS

at $1 25, at $1 50, at $1 75, at $2, at $2 25, at $2 50.

STILL ANOTHER LOT OF THE CELEBRATED CROWN VELVET. Compare it with $4 and $5 Velvet elsewhere. } Only $3 per yard.

☞ ASK TO SEE THEM.

BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS.

$3 75, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, $6 50, $7 50, up. BARGAINS. EXAMINE.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

SPECIAL OFFERING.

GUINET'S BRAND.

EVERY DAY INCREASING SALES,
at 85c., 95c., $1, $1 15, $1 25.
SATIN FINISH, $1 45, $1 50, $1 55.
ANOTHER LINE RICHER—$2, $2 25, $2 45—ABOUT $1 UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

ROUND FELT HATS AND BONNETS.

ALL REDUCED. FABULOUS PRICES.
SILK VELVET ROUND HATS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS—PRICES DOWN.

OSTRICH TIPS, FEATHERS, AND PLUMES,

LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.

RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR NEW HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT,
Also daily arrivals from Europe of FANCY GOODS on the BASEMENT FLOOR, BEFORE LEAVING THE ESTABLISHMENT.

RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S

RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.
DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.
Santa Claus.
Opening THURSDAY, Dec. 2.

RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S

EXAMINE OUR FUR DEPARTMENT,
EXAMINE OUR LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, AND SUITS.
EXAMINE OUR BOYS' SUITS, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 50, up.
EXAMINE OUR NEW WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st.

Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
FIFTH BLOCK FROM THE BOWERY.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

SHOE DEPARTMENT
AT
E. RIDLEY & SONS'

309, 311, and 311½ Grand st. N. Y.

BOOTS.
OUR SPECIALTIES THIS WEEK,
in part,
LADIES' GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS PEBBLES,
AT $3 PAIR.
LADIES' KID GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS,
AT $4 PAIR.

WE SELL

GOODYEAR'S WELTED SHOES at the prices charged by retailers for machine-sewed soles.

ITS ADVANTAGES

Are: No nails, raised or waxed threads to hurt the bottom of the foot or spoil the stockings.
MANUFACTURED BY
MESSRS. LOUNSBURY BROTHERS & ROCKWELL,
ON THEIR PATENT LAST.

WE GUARANTEE A PERFECT FIT.
NEW PAIRS GIVEN FOR ALL THAT RIP OR TEAR.

Children's, Boys', and Youth's Shoes.

FULL LINES OF

RUBBER SHOES AND ARCTICS.

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS, CONNECTING WITH EVERY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE, NORTH AND SOUTH, PASSES THE DOOR. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

RULES

FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT BY MAIL UPON APPLICATION.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
ELIZA McKIE, } Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, } and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
n8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, } Executors.
BENJAMIN F. CRANE, }
n8-law6mM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, dealers in coal, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES HEFFERNAN,
M. J. SHANDLEY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1875.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c.—In separate rooms, at lowest rates; buildings well lighted and ventilated, and have every convenience; elevator; watchmen; furniture boxed and shipped. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

DRY GOODS.

HEALTH
AND
ECONOMY!

WATERPROOF

DOUBLE CORK-SOLE BOOTS

FOR

LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE, at PRICES TWENTY PER CENT. less than are charged elsewhere.
ALSO,
DRESS and EVENING BOOTS in BLACK SATIN and BRONZE KID, equally low.

LIGHT AND WARM OVERSHOES

in great variety, made expressly for our trade.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and 20th st.

CONTINUATION
OF THE
GREAT SALE
OF
FURNITURE.

WE CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH CABINET-FURNITURE AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and 20th st.

BARGAINS
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF

BLACK CASHMERE SILKS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FORMER PRICE $2 50, NOW $2.
FORMER PRICE $2, NOW $1 50.
AND GOOD QUALITIES AT LOWER FIGURES.
ALSO
full lines of COLORED SILKS at $1 and $1 25 and upward.

LADIES' SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS at $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.
FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.
BLACK SILK SUITS AT $40, $50, and $60.
BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.
SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS at $30.
ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.
ALSO,
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS, FROM TWO YEARS OLD UPWARD, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

FURS.

A full line of ALASKA and SHETLAND SEAL SACQUES from 24 to 35 inch.
Full size SEAL SACQUES, $92, $98, and $119.
Fine ALASKA SEAL MUFF and BOA, $18, $20, and $22.
Good MINK, MUFF, and BOA, $18 to $20.
Choice BLACK MARTEN MUFF and BOA, $12 to $15.
Handsome BLACK LYNX MUFF and BOA, $15, worth $20.
Fur lined SACQUES and CIRCULARS at POPULAR PRICES.
FUR TRIMMINGS, in GREAT VARIETY, from 50 cents to $12 a yard.
ELEGANT AND IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE UNDERWEAR
CLOSING OUT

AT AND UNDER COST.

ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES AND SHADES OF

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM A $1,000 INDIA, TO A $2 WRAP.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COMFORTERS, AND ALL THE BEST QUALITIES OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS AND DOMESTICS IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

OTIS BRO.'S RAILWAY ELEVATORS IN CONSTANT USE TO UPPER FLOORS.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

LACES.

The largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES and EMBROIDERIES in this City. Everything offered at
PANIC PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 BROADWAY.

THE MANAGERS OF THE LADIES' DEPOSITORY beg to inform their patrons and citizens generally that at their store, No. 870 Broadway, may now be found for sale a good assortment of LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING and INFANTS' OUTFITS, while all orders for fine sewing are, as usual, promptly attended to. This charity has worked for more than forty years quietly, but effectively, in providing work for ladies in reduced circumstances who depend upon their needle for support, and surely merits consideration from our citizens.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues. No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels. Finest selection of Marble Mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. S. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA...WED., Dec. 1|JAVA.......WED., Dec. 15
ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 8|*RUSSIA.......WED., Dec. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC...............SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..................SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC................SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
☞ CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA..............................Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO.................................Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA...............................Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN............................Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING..............................Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA...............................Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..................................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.......................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........................Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.......................Thursday, Dec. 30

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN..............SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M. |England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
Italy, Dec. 11, 3 P. M. |Egypt, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH, GREAT BRITAIN.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier..............................Saturday Dec. 11
*PEREIRE, Danre...........................Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA..............SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.
VICTORIA...............SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES..Nov. ...
ALPS...Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS..Nov. 27.
CLARIBEL.....................................Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

COLON..................................Nov. 30, 12 noon
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC...Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS,

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.......................Monday, Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA............................Wednesday, Dec. 1
CITY OF ATLANTA...........................Saturday, Dec. 4

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.---Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. KUEHL, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina...................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville...............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta....................20 00
First-class to Albany...................................22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO..........Dec. 1|COLOMBO..........Dec. 29
OTHELLO...........Dec. 15|HINDOO..............Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN....Sat., Dec. 4|ODER............Sat., Dec. 18
AMERICA.....Sat., Dec. 11|DEUTSCHLAND.....Dec. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...$100 gold
Second cabin...60 gold
Steerage...30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.......................Friday, Nov. 26
CITY OF MERIDA..............................Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......................Thursday, Dec. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA..............................Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 11 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........................THURSDAY, Dec. 2
COLUMBUS...................................TUESDAY, Dec. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports.

For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at office on pier foot of Canal st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th.. 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th.....10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.....1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th.. 2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th.....2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th....... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th.........7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.. 2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th.. 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th.......8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot arriving at 4:20 and 6:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00, P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 12 EAST 23D ST., FRONTING ON MADISON SQUARE.—A superbly-furnished and ventilated second floor, (private bath,) with strictly first-class private table; prices moderate; four elegant rooms on floor, closets, &c.; no applicants but those of highest respectability entertained; each apartment as separate and distinct as one's own house, and everything for the comfort of the occupant.

NO. 160 2D AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING first-class house, would let a large, pleasant, neatly-furnished front room, with bedroom and private bath-room attached, with every convenience; breakfast if desired.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let to a party of adults, an unusually handsome upper floor, with a first-class private table only; house and appointments unexceptionable; references given and required.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families; second floor room, southern exposure; rooms for gentlemen; large room with grate and closet, fourth floor. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—BRIGHT, SPACIOUS, front, third-floor rooms; also smaller; newly furnished; table and appointments first-class; house 28 feet wide; references required.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE APARTMENTS on 5th av., near 48th st.; private table only. Address A. P., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FAMILIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS, private table if desired, call at No. 303 West 29th st., one block from elevated railroad and stage.

HOUSEHOLDERS HAVING VACANCIES for boarders, or rooms without board, please send description and prices to the BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 737 Broadway. Established 1857. Boarders invited.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Elegant suite of rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; private table only; highest reference.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished third floor, en suite or singly; second and fourth floor front rooms; references given and required.

YOUNG MEN CAN HAVE GOOD BOARD and rooms for $4 per week; also two young ladies can be accommodated at $2 50. No. 1,325 1st av., corner 73d st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING A pleasant room, with board and home comforts, may address B., Box No. 305, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED FLOORS.—THREE, FOUR, AND five rooms, with private tables, if desired, in all choice locations; prices low. Apply for correct information to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

ONE SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, WITH or without private table; two pleasant rooms on fourth floor, with board; unexceptionable references; No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms on first and second floor, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213, NEAR BROADWAY.—A refined private family offers a home of comfort and elegance to one or two families or single gentlemen at moderate rates; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 298, MADISON PARK.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also parlor and bedroom and one single room. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE LARGE second story front alcove room, with first-class board, in private family; all conveniences; references exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR, NICELY FURNISHED.—Parties can market for themselves and have meals prepared and served, or rooms let separately.
E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.; good accommodations, with board, for good-class families, at moderate price; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

TWO PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS, WITH board, (dining-room on parlor floor,) combining home comforts, just west of Broadway; convenient for business. No. 36 East 12th st.

SECOND FLOOR, LARGE AND HALL ROOM, handsomely furnished, single and other pleasant rooms, with board; house unexceptionable; reduced prices; references. No. 4 West 22d st.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST.—FINELY FURNISHED back parlor and front rooms on second floor for families or gentlemen, with excellent board; desirable location; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, third floor, for one or two gentlemen, with board, at No. 23 West 30th st.; references.

I WANT A YOUNG MAN TO JOIN ME IN A room where there are the comforts of a home; very reasonable rate. No. 304 West 28th st.

NO. 59 WEST 19TH ST.—ONE OR MORE handsomely-furnished large rooms, third floor, front; strictly first-class board.

NO. 104 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF NEWLY-furnished rooms to rent, second story, front, with or without board, in small family.

NO. 112 MADISON AV.—BOARD, WITH FRONT room, third story, with Plimpton bedstead; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board at moderate prices.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, second floor, front, with or without board; references exchanged.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, a large, sunny, front room on second story, at Summer prices. No. 280 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 483.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without private table; small family; terms very moderate; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 36, EAST.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor; private table if desired; one room on fourth floor; references.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE SECOND AND third floor rooms, also hall room, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife and single gentleman.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—ONE LARGE HALL room on fourth floor, with first-class board; references.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ONE handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with or without board; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS OFFER one suite and one single room, with board. No. 1 West 38th st.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST. AND NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—Double and single rooms; superior table board; house thoroughly first-class; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351—SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished, with board, or to gentlemen without board; terms moderate.

NO. 35 WEST 23D ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room to let to gentlemen; also hall room; breakfast if desired.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, with board, at No. 48 East 21st st.; location unexceptionable.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; house and table first class; references exchanged. Mrs. J. T. COCKS.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor, at No. 27 West 39th st., with or without private table.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—TWO DESIRABLE hall rooms, with board for gentlemen; references.

TWO LARGE ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 7 West Washington place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

Spacious suite of newly painted and furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

FEW DOORS FROM FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
Pleasant rooms and board.
No. 44 West 24th st.
Location most central; terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON 5TH av., near Windsor Hotel, will rent an entire floor, with private parlor and table, to a first-class family willing to pay a reasonable price for a good home; first-class references given and required. Apply at No. 607 5th av., or address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS will let the second floor, handsomely furnished, or more if desired, with excellent German board, to a party who is willing to pay the actual cost for superior accommodations; references. Call at No. 145 West 47th st., near 6th av.

NO. 91 7TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—Furnished rooms, with board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE HANDSOMELY furnished suite of apartments, with private table and first-class appointments.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS OFFERS AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, or would let separately, with board, at No. 178 Madison av.

NO. 13 PARK AV.

A neatly furnished and very pleasant front room to let, with board; references.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on first and second floors, with board; references exchanged. No. 104 East 23d st.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent, with first-class table; references exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, second and third floors. No. 119 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON third and fourth floors, with board.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with or without private table.

BOARD WANTED.

$15 A WEEK FOR ONE YEAR.

A single gentleman wants a good-sized second-story front room, with alcove, grate fire, gas, and board in a quiet respectable family, where the comforts of a home may be obtained; location between 22d and 42d sts., and between Broadway and Madison av.; no boarding-house keepers need answer this advertisement. Address for three days, with particulars, HOME COMFORT, Station D.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT wishes room and board in a highly respectable private family where there are few or no other boarders; location between 14th and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address STOCKWELL, Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED IN A FAMILY WHERE there are no other boarders for a lady and son; between 28th and 48th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged; terms must be low. Address, with full particulars, F. M. M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and daughter; front room and bedroom connecting; price, $25 per week, fire and gas included; room heated by grate or stove. Address BOARD, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 15 TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, two well-furnished rooms, with dressing room connecting; rent, $40 and $30 a month, without board; references required. No. 34 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av., in a private house.

NEAR THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL—TWO DESIRABLE elegantly-furnished apartments, second floor, in a first-class private house, with home comforts. No. 140 West 42d st.

NO. 31 EAST 24TH ST.—CHOICE ROOM, SECOND floor front, furnished, to gentlemen; grate fire; southern exposure; fine, central location; private family; seen to-day.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bed-room on first floor; also room on second and hall room for gentleman; references. No. 14 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 33 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE SUITE OF rooms for gentlemen, without board, in private family.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, without board, two very desirable ones on second floor, one on third, and two on fourth

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent; private family; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

A NUMBER OF WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with southern exposure, to rent at No. 14 West 27th st., opposite the Coleman House.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A SUNNY HALL ROOM ON first floor, with large closet and gas, in private family. No. 112 West 17th st.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let; desirable location.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world: steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	2,900	4,788	6,840
291	1,300	3,003	4,877	7,159
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,261	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,362
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,036	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,069	7,634
597	1,800	3,400	5,442	7,919
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,129
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,203
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,191	6,353	8,408
921	2,792	4,244	6,387	8,579
1,096	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,659
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,766

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,816	1,903	1,629	599	2,137
1,922	2,255	703	1,288	970
1,308	2,027	1,863	109	217
33	185	2,348	1,060	1,431
2,063	1,959	2,010	1,281	46
2,374	1,016	2,168	1,950	1,537
736	73	2,053	2,428	1,470
1,088	448	2,274	2,060	752
1,795	1,055	1,872	2,397	1,326
822	1,884	1,662	591	1,168
622				

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1876.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1875.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
FRED. L. AMES, } Trustees.
J. HOOD WRIGHT,
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L.S.] Attest:
HENRY L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

$10 TO $500 INVESTED IN WALL ST. often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything. SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

NO FREE LIST.

In consequence of the approaching
REGULAR SEASON
Mr. Stuart begs to announce the
SPEEDY CLOSE OF THE FALL SEASON,
and the
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the
MIGHTY DOLLAR
and
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
FOR THE PAST TWELVE WEEKS
conceded on all sides
THE POPULAR ATTRACTION OF THE METROPOLIS.

86TH PERFORMANCE MONDAY.

EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

Box-sheet now open for remaining nights of MIGHTY DOLLAR.
Seats secured four weeks in advance.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3,
BENEFIT OF
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
when she will give for the ninetieth time her inimitable performance of Mrs. GEN. GILFLORY. Box-sheet now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1875, at 8 P. M.
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE
in aid of the
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
on which occasion BOIELDIEU'S ROMANTIC OPERA, in three acts,
LA DAME BLANCHE,
will be performed with Mr. THEODORE WACHTEL IN HIS GREAT ROLE OF GEORGE BROWN.
Miss Pappenheim, Miss Kuster, Mr. Fassbender, Mr. Milder, Mr. Rohbeck, &c., in the cast.
Grand chorus and grand orchestra.
DIRECTOR.................................AD. NEUENDORFF

Mr. Theodore Wachtel and Mr. Ad. Neuendorff have kindly offered to PLACE THE ENTIRE GROSS RECEIPTS OF THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL FOR THE ERECTION OF THE SURGICAL PAVILION now in process of construction.

Proscenium and other boxes and seats can be secured at CARL H. SCHULTZ'S, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.

EAGLE THEATRE,

BROADWAY and 33d st.

EAGLE THEATRE,
Mr. JOSH HART.........Proprietor and Manager.
Reappearance of the Queen of English Opera,
MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
MISS JULIA MATHEWS.

Miss MATHEWS will appear as JENNY LIND in the very successful musical farce of
JENNY LIND.

The entire company of favorite star artists in a new melange of acts, songs, sketches, farce, &c., &c.

MR. G. H. MACDERMOTT,

the unequaled comedian and vocalist, in a new collection of original comic songs. Rickey, Barney, Wild, Schoolcraft, Coes, Kernell, Bradley, Walters, Morton, Wesner, Franklin, and 100 others.

To conclude every evening and matinées, with the Oriental spectacular

Pantomime of
KIM———————KA;
KIM———————KA;
OR, THE ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT.
SCENERY BY Mr. MATT MORGAN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

STEINWAY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 2, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS.
SECOND FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, AT 8.
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Soloist: Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER, Piano.
SYMPHONY, No. 2, C minor, op. 134 (new)....Reinecke
CONCERTSTUECK, op 92 (first time)............Schumann
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER and ORCHESTRA.
INTRODUCTION, } "Tristan and Isolde"..........Wagner
FINALE, }
SYMPHONY, No. 7, in A, op. 92.....................Beethoven

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL. Reserved seats and tickets can be had THIS MORNING at the box office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, at No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

"ELIJAH." MENDELSSOHN GRAND ORATORIO,

STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 29,
with the following array of artists:

Miss EMILY BUTMAN...................................Soprano
Miss ANNA DRASDIL..................................Contralto
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON......................................Tenor
Mr. A. SOHST...Baritone
Mr. CARYL FLORIO......................................Organist
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW..................Musical Director

GRAND COMBINED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA OF THE CENTENNIAL CHORAL UNION.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at Steinway Hall.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.

Between 30th and 31st sts.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.
J. W. McAndrews, French Twin Sisters, H. T. Mudge, Bobby and Alice Daly, Ella Sheldon.
Concluding with
UNCLE EPH'S DREAM.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, 50 cents; parquet, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
Life up Town. | Ryman
The Four Tramps. | on the
Talent on a Bust. | School Question.
SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock.
For the benefit of Mount Sinai Hospital.
Mr. DE CORDOVA. Subject—"The Law in re Midge vs. Pidge. Tickets, 50 cents each; reserved seats, $1.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY,

BY WILLIAM B. DE GARMO,
For sale at
WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the HIRSCH PROPELLER COMPANY for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 9th st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Per order. E. BIERSTADT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 8th day of December next, the polls being open from 12 to 1 o'clock. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST and second bonds should be deposited with the Central Trust Company, No. 14 Nassau st., soon; many are now in. For information apply to H. P. DECHERT, Secretary, 138 Chambers st., Room No. 10, third floor.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent. will be paid at this office on and after the 10th day of December next, to all stockholders of record on that date.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, both days inclusive. WM. H. WOOD, JR., Sec'y.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT and Coke Company, of Chicago, due Dec. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, National Banking Association. A. M. BILLINGS, President.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COLORADO SHEEP FARMING.—A PARTY controlling good water and extensive pasturage in the southern part of Colorado is desirous of increasing his interest in sheep, and will make favorable proposals to persons willing to embark a moderate capital in this remunerative business. New-York references. Address A. C., Box No. 2,989 Post Office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale cash business with from $20,000 to $30,000; will be expected to give his entire time and attention to the business; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 4,167, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WACHTEL.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director..............................AD. NEUENDORFF
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
NINETEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Adam's romantic opera in three acts,
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
THEODORE WACHTEL..............as.............CHAPELON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,
By general request,
IL TROVATORE,
WACHTEL..........in his great rôle of..........MANRICO
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
(Twentieth and last subscription night.)
SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE.

Scale of Prices: General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $3. Admission family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats do., 50 cents extra.

Seats can be secured at box-office of Academy of Music, Hotel Brunswick, and No. 114 Broadway.

MONDAY, Dec. 6,
WACHTEL OPERA at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

DICKENS.

JARRETT & PALMER..............Lessees and Managers
EVENINGS WITH CHARLES DICKENS.

Engagement for this week only of the popular dramatic author and comedian, Mr.

GEO. FAWCETT ROWE,

who will give his renowned impersonation of the character of Wilkins Micawber, in Charles Dickens' charming Christmas story,

LITTLE EM'LY,

which will be produced with magnificent scenic effects, ingenious mechanical adjuncts, and powerful cast, embracing many of the more prominent members of Booth's Theatre dramatic company recently returned from an overwhelmingly successful provincial tour, including Mr. F. B. WARDE, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. LE CLERCQ, Miss ROSA RAND, Miss MARY WELLS, Miss HELEN TRACY, and Miss BESSIE DARLING.

*** Seats may be secured in advance.

*** MRS. EMMA WALLER is engaged and will appear on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, in her renowned part of MEG MERRILIES.

WALLACK'S.

CASTE.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Robertson's most perfect work,

CASTE.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, Misses ADA DYAS, EFFIE GERMON, and Mme. PONISI.

In consequence of the BRILLIANT SUCCESS of CASTE, other NOVELTIES are for the present POSTPONED.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE 119TH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1875.

The members of the society will dine together at Delmonico's, 5th av., corner 14th st., at 6 o'clock, and are requested to meet punctually at 5:30 o'clock for the transaction of business. The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting held on the 11th inst.: BRICE GRAY, No. 54 Worth st.

JOHN PATON, No. 52 William st.
JOHN SLOANE, No. 655 Broadway.
WILLIAM LYALL, No. 517 West 23d st.
WILLIAM COVERLY, No. 5 Bowling green.
ALEXANDER RHIND, No. 118 Church st.

Persons interested in the society or its associations wishing to unite with their countrymen in the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, can obtain tickets of the managers. WM. J. INGRAM, Secretary, No. 62 Wall st.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

The GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the medical and zenana work in China and India will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 29, at 7 o'clock, in the Masonic Temple, 6th av., corner of 23d st. There will be addresses and music, and Japanese, Bulgarian, and Hindoo gentlemen will be present in their own costumes. The CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY will be presided over by ladies in the dress of 100 years ago, and the RELIC ROOM by young ladies in the dress of the same period. The TEA-SHIP NANCY and the Floral Temple will be among the attractions of the Fair.

Single admission, 25 cents. Season ticket, 50 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
and at
SATURDAY MATINEE,
Reproduction of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
as played at
The Union Square Theatre, New-York.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE.................................Manager
Reappearance of the beautiful and fearless gymnast,
Mlle. LEONA DARE.
First appearance of the monarch of Banjoists,
Mr. E. M. HALL.
Reappearance of Mr. WILLIAM COURTRIGHT, in "FLEWRY." The wonderful PONY CIRCUS,
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,

IN AID OF THE
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,

Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.
E. B. HART,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Season tickets are now ready and can be obtained of the undersigned. SAMUEL M. SCHAFER,
Chairman Finance Committee, No. 15 Broad st.

THE LADIES OF THE BAPTIST CHURCHES of New-York City will hold a fair for the "Home for the Aged," (male and female,) at Irving Hall, commencing Nov. 29, and closing Dec. 4. Music every evening by Bernstein's Band. PUNCH AND JUDY entertainments EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE JANE STREET Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, to be repeated on Monday evening, Nov. 29, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Do not miss it.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's

Dancing School.

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 55 West 33d st.,
between Broadway and 5th av.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.

Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOUR teen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13: primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempsted, Long Island.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
grand revival, for a limited number of nights, of H. J. Byron's brilliant and immensely successful comedy,

OUR BOYS

the performance of which was interrupted, during its remarkable run at this theatre, to permit the appearance of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, and which will now be presented with MR. JAMES LEWIS in his original part of PERKYN MIDDLEWICK, and THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, including

MR. CHARLES FISHER,
MR. BARRYMORE,
MR. D. H. HARKINS,
MRS. GILBERT,
MISS JEFFREYS-LEWIS,
MISS KATE HOLLAND, and
MISS SYDNEY COWELL.

ACT I.—AT THE BUTTERMAN'S.

SCENE—Perkyn Middlewick's Country House. Our Boys arrive from Abroad.

ACT II.—AT THE BARONET'S.

SCENE—Drawing-room in Sir Geoffrey's. Our Boys and Our Girls mate contrary to orders.

ACT III.

Mrs. Patcham's three pair back. Our Boys in distress. Our Girls to the rescue. Lessons in Housekeeping—and Matrimony.

OUR BOYS MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

A CARD.

I regret the necessity of expressing the positive opinion that the health of Miss CLARA MORRIS is such as to render it absolutely impossible for her to appear on the stage again for a considerable period of time.

FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.
No. 85 MADISON AV., Nov. 27, 1875.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..Proprietor
A. M. PALMER...Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

EVERY NIGHT,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
including the following favorite names:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Ida Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, DEC. 4,
THIRD MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, Concerts, and the Opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket-office, Windsor Hotel.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, CONCERTS, AND THE OPERA, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

French plays by the distinguished Parisian company.
TO-NIGHT, last time of Octave Feuillet's drama,
DALILA.
TO-MORROW, last time of Alex. Dumas' comedy,
LA PRINCESSE GEORGES.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, last time of Sardou's comedy,
NOS INTIMES. (Bosom Friends.)

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, rentrée and first appearance in French drama of
The world's representative emotional actor
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.
In his own version of Charles Dickens' drama,
NO THOROUGHFARE, (L'ABIME,)
In which Mr. Fechter will enact
RISCHENBACH, (Jules Obenreitzer,)
of which he was the original representative in English.

CHICKERING HALL.

VON BULOW.

LAST WEEK.
GRAND MUSICAL SOIREES.
Engagement of Miss EMMA THURSBY, Miss LIZZIE CRONYN, Mr. A. E. STODDARD, Messrs. DAMROSCH, MATZKA, BERGNER, and MOLLENHAUER.
PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY.
Mozart's Quartet in G minor.
Mozart's "Non Paventa," Miss Thursby.
J. S. Bach's Fantasie, Chromatique, and Fugue.
G. Handel, Suite in D minor.
G. Handel, "Sit'amo o Cara," Miss Thursby.
L. V. Beethoven, Grand Trio, Opus 70, No. 2, in G flat.
W. K. BASSFORD......................................Accompanist
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, LAST NIGHTS.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE AT 2.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.
CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS

May be seen from 10 to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents. The LARGEST AND FINEST OIL PAINTING in America, covering 20,000 SQUARE FEET of canvas. Bring opera or field glasses.

EAGLE THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor and Manager
Reappearance of the Queen of English Opera,
Miss JULIA MATHEWS.

Miss MATHEWS will appear as Jenny Lind in the musical farce of JENNY LIND. Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, the unequaled comedian and vocalist, in a new collection of original comic songs. The entire company in a new melange of acts, sketches, &c. To conclude every evening and matinees with the pantomime of KIM-KA.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.

16th st. and Broadway.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONS.
Evenings, 8 o'clock. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinées, 2 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Bed-room Troubles, New Ballets, New Sketches, New Dances, New Faces. MELANGE DE FASCINATION.
40 artists in a grand pot pourri of Song, Dance, Musical, Gymnastic, Dramatic Varieties.
A New Sensational Satire—VASSAR OUTDONE.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opp. Metropolitan Hotel.
Every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinee.
GUS WILLIAMS and all the stars appear.
"The best entertainment in the City."

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TABLES, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO. 40 Vesey st.

LECTURES.

LECTURES FOR "OUR NEIGHBORHOOD."

CHARLIER INSTITUTE'S CHAPEL,
NO. 107 WEST 58TH ST.

These lectures will take place on TUESDAYS, at 8 P. M. They will be delivered by Messrs. P. DeP. RICKETTS, E. M., and LOUIS H. LAUDY, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, and will be illustrated by beautiful apparatus and brilliant experiments.

Nov. 30.—Water—Our Croton.
Dec. 7.—Photography.
Dec. 14.—Coal and Oil, including Petroleum.
Dec. 21.—Artificial Illumination—Gas and its Manufacture.

CHRISTMAS VACATION.

Jan. 4.—The Spectroscope and Magic Lantern.
Jan. 11.—Combustion and Flame.
Jan. 18.—Sugar, Candy, and Confectioneries.
Jan. 25.—Electricity and its Application.
Feb. 1.—The Useful Metals, Iron, Copper, &c.
Feb. 8.—What we Breathe, Drink, and Eat.

Single lecture admission, 50 cents; course ticket for the ten lectures, $3; family course ticket, admitting four, $10.

"THE ORIENTAL CHURCH AND ITS Friendly Relations to Other Religious Bodies," is the subject upon which Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, of the Russo-Greek Church will speak, Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION PRAYER-MEETING, FROM 12 TO 1 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, Allen st., near Grand. Led by Edward Ridley, Esq.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. HINES, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 9th day of November, 1875, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John H. Hines, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 663 Broad street, in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
U. S. Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MOLLER, GEORGE H. MOLLER, and WILLIAM F. MOLLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THE PHILADELPHIA WORK.

SOME GOOD AND SOME BAD PLANS.

DECORATING THE BUILDINGS—WHAT IS GOING ON OUTSIDE THE GROUNDS—PECULIARITIES OF THE NEW HOTELS—INCREASED PRICES THREATENED—THE DANGERS OF THE YEAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 26, 1875.

The main building will undoubtedly be ready in ample time, though it is hardly so far advanced as the friends of the Centennial could desire. The central part, with the two grand entrances and the four towers, is, however, making satisfactory advances. This portion of the building is the only one where the sun's rays will fall directly upon the throng of people below. In every other instance the windows are perpendicular. But here in the spaces between the towers and around them are to be huge vertical skylights, and of these at present only the openings are visible. The flooring, however, is making great strides, and will very soon be completed, with the exception, of course, of the grand central transept. But when the building is thoroughly completed will surge up the grave question of decoration, about which it is understood that two opinions exist in the Centennial Council. One at least is in favor of a New-York company, who propose to decorate the entire interior for the sum of $75,000. Their material will not be paint, but a substitute in oiled paper upon which patterns have been impressed by some method analogous to printing. Two specimens of this process are on exhibition in sections of the central nave, and they do not impress the casual observer very favorably. The colors are exceedingly dull, and the designs are conspicuously ill-drawn. Upon this last point the Advisory Art Committee have been consulted, and Mr. Whittredge, the President, also President of the National Academy of Design, recommended them strongly to confine themselves to geometric designs. But when it is considered that by far the greater part of the decorated sections will be hidden entirely by the things exhibited there exists in the minds of some of the authorities grave doubts as to the expediency of making any contract with the New-York company. They think, and I believe that the others are being gradually won over to the same side, that a plain and simple use of several well-assorted colors in paint will be the most judicious, as being the most economic, and the most effective also. The effect of the oiled paper at a distance is exactly nothing, the tints and designs blending in one dull brown. This being so, it would seem most sensible to do what has been done so wisely in the Machinery Hall, to paint the lower part in dull, neutral tints, and rely for effect upon the light colors of the roof and tie-rods and trusses. Then the roof is calcimined a blue so very light as to present a white appearance, and the rods and trusses a bright navy blue. The *coup d'œil* is remarkably striking, and no one can see any adequate reason for changing this plan in the main hall. The probabilities are that it will not be changed.

The eastern and western façades of the main hall are so nearly completed that the visitor gets a very fair idea of what is intended. In the centre of the façade, above the middle entrance, there are large windows with semi-circular tops set so far back as to recall at once the grand openings of the Art Hall. These windows are probably to be filled with stained glass of very bright colors. There will be considerable decoration about them, pilasters and quaint capitals modeled from the chief cereals of the country, and heads grotesque and beautiful. These will be in zinc, and have been ready for use for a long time. The towers (which must not be confounded with the central towers) are now complete with the exception of painting and gilding. From each of the pinnacles at the corners rise up a rod of metal surmounted by a group of lilies, and from the centre is a flag-staff surmounted by an eagle modeled as in the act of hovering. Both eagle and lilies will be gilt, and it is a mooted question whether the rods that bear the latter shall be utilized as flag-staffs. Of these towers there are at the eastern and western ends four, one at each corner and one on each side of the central façade. The appearance of the front has so changed of late that many persons think there has been some alteration in the plans, but this is an error. Mr. Wilson, who has shared with Mr. Pettit in the labors of the planning, though he has scarcely received his due meed of credit, informed me that the details are exactly as they were drawn last year. Probably the cause of the belief exists in the fact that until recently all the lines were straight lines, the principal objects visible being the iron columns. But these have now been clothed with zinc and wood-work of curvilinear forms, and now that the great windows are in the transformation is, of course, very striking. The façades have unquestionably architectural strength and impressiveness, but they hardly correspond with the remainder of the building, where every line is a straight line.

It is noticeable that the Agricultural Hall has received but little attention from the press or the public. Visitors are every hour, indeed on fine days, every five minutes, demanding passes to see the Machinery Hall, which being finished is locked up, but no one is ever seen lounging in the vicinity of the Agricultural Building. The fact is that this structure is away from all the others, being at the same time the furthest to the south, and also the furthest to the west. The approach to it is by the drive, which winding along the slope below George's Hill, intersects Belmont avenue, and makes a circuit through the broad meadow land to the bridge across the smaller of the two ravines. From this point it crosses the meadow land called Lansdowne terrace, skirts the larger ravine where the bridge is now being built, winds around to the east of the Art Hall, in close proximity, and finally makes its exit at Elm avenue, quite to the eastward of the Centennial buildings. At its intersecting point with Belmont avenue are very many trees of large size, so that the Agricultural Hall is hidden. Until lately it was impossible to see it at all, but now that the leaves have fallen from the trees the huge skeleton arches of the Howe truss pattern can be fairly seen through the branches of the chestnuts and willows. The whole plan of the building is to exemplify the merits of this mode of construction. It consists of three arched halls, divided by side buildings, the whole being bisected by one grand arched hall in the centre. The Howe truss is that peculiarity of arch visible in the Forty-second Street Depot; but in this instance there was no desire to cover much ground. Hence, instead of being semi-circular in shape as are those bold arches, these resemble the pointed arches of ecclesiastical architecture. But their great merit is that they support the roof, and require no struts or king-posts, or tie-beams, having a supporting strength which is enormous. All that can now be said of the Agricultural Hall is that the side buildings are complete, and the arches of the main halls are in their places. All the rest has to be done. It will probably be completed in January, and will then well repay the attention of an observer, although even now two defects are obvious: one that far more height has been gained than is required; another that the proposed plan of decoration will hide the Howe truss as much as possible from outside inspection. Inside, of course it will reveal itself.

BUILDING OUTSIDE THE GROUNDS.

It must not be thought that all the building in Philadelphia is confined to the Centennial grounds. On the contrary, the masons seem busy in every quarter, especially as regards hotel structures. Of these I am sincerely sorry that I cannot speak encouragingly. The average Philadelphian is not a believer in hotels for himself, and those which he is constructing for others are by no means calculated to develop belief in them. I may take the broad ground of asserting that with two exceptions every structure intended for the purpose is a miserable make-shift. It is notorious to travelers that Philadelphia has only one genuine first-class hotel—the Continental—and it would have seemed natural that the people here would have eagerly seized the opportunity of adding at least one grand establishment. But this they have not done. Let me recapitulate the new buildings which are to serve as hotels, and describe their real characters, for if the public judges of them from such advertisements as have already appeared, some people will be badly disappointed, not to use a harsher word. First comes the Grand Union, then the hotel not yet named on Dimond street, then the Aubrey House, the hotel not yet named on Broad street, the United States, on Elm avenue, on the same block as the Trans-Continental, which, with the Globe, completes the list. Now, the Grand Union is described in the advertisements as one of the largest and best arranged houses in Philadelphia, if not in America; with accommodations for 2,000 guests; containing 850 rooms, 300 having bay windows, and 250 being *en suite*; being within three minutes of the heart of the city, with numerous other advantages not necessary to detail. I went out in search of this admirable institution, and when I found it was so astonished at what it was that at first I would not credit the workmen. But when at least twenty had assured me that it was actually the Grand Union Hotel and nothing else, I was forced to believe them. Instead of being one grand structure, as the wording of the advertisement would imply, it really is an entire block of tiny little houses, three stories, it is true, and yet not more than twenty feet high, evidently intended to be leased or sold to working men after the Centennial is concluded. Its location points to this unmistakably, for it is just one block from the track of the Germantown horse-cars, which are at present the sole means of communication with the heart of the city. I found that the three minutes meant three-quarters of an hour, if the heart of the city is located in Chestnut and Walnut, as strangers are taught to believe. But the writer of this advertisement evidently located it very far to the eastward, among the streets which are in process of making. To the east of this "hotel" the land is very pleasant, because one is out of Philadelphia proper, and is approaching the suburb of Germantown. But between it and the city, in the tracts that are being filled up by the dumping process, which is neither pleasant nor healthy in the heats of Summer, I must say that every statement in the advertisement is calculated to mislead. If the managers intend to create a new system of hotels they ought to say so. Their plan of building these houses without communication, and using the space for yards as dining-rooms, offices, kitchens, &c., has its merits, and will commend itself to many people. Therefore, they ought to advertise it for what it is, and not permit visitors to the Centennial to take it for what it is not. But, and this is the chief objection, even admitting the merit of the plan, the rooms are too small, the entrances too narrow, the halls and stairways too contracted. The whole thing, from one end to the other reveals a greediness for inordinate profits which will prove as destructive to the Centennial as it did to the Vienna Exhibition.

The Dimond Street Hotel, I was informed, will be like unto the Grand Union, but is not far enough along for us to judge. Next comes the Aubrey House, which is being built in Walnut street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth. This structure is located on a good street, and in a good position, for it is close to the University. It is on exactly the same plan as the Grand Union, with these differences: It only occupies half a block, and the ground behind it falls away so greatly that the dining-rooms, kitchens, offices, &c., will not obstruct in any way the free passage of currents of air. Also, the rooms are of a fair size and good height, and the materials are all of the best quality. In the centre, there will be a regular office with all the conveniences which the office of an American hotel furnishes. When the Centennial is over these houses can be, and will be, rented to persons of the best classes in the City, for the construction and location are of such a character as will suit them. The terms during the Centennial will not be high—in fact, will not be higher, materially, than those advertized for the Grand Union—but the management are prepared to give visitors what they want, and will of course charge accordingly. If a lady insists upon having the whole furnishing of her room changed it will be done, but it will appear in red letters in the bill. The great drawback to this method of building a hotel is that the communication with the dining-rooms, &c., must be external, which is pleasant enough in fine weather, but disagreeable to delicate people whenever it chooses to storm. However, that is a minor matter, and as the accommodations of the Aubrey House will be good, and its prices moderate, a fair share of success may be predicated for it. But this I cannot say of the Broad Street Hotel now building. It consists of a block of buildings on Broad street, neighboring the Union League Club House. The locality is by far the best in the city, and the opportunity to erect a really first-class hotel should have been eagerly seized. But the proprietor, Mr. John H. Edwards, a young lawyer of great ability and high standing in his profession, has done nothing of the kind. He has simply transformed it into a hotel, meaning to lease it to some speculator. He will find a customer with difficulty, for the appearance of the house is by no means pleasing, and the internal arrangements, from the hasty inspection I made, are such as to prevent any lucrative management.

There were, when I wrote last on this subject, two hotels in the vicinity of the Centennial Grounds—the Globe and the Transcontinental. There are now three, the United States having sprung up with the most wonderful rapidity. It is situated on Elm avenue, but it is located in the rear of the block, which is perfectly open. Its material is brick, and it is constructed on the quadrangular system, having three sides of an open square, with some of the offices grouped in the rear of the central façade. It will contain 240 rooms, and a large number have already been taken, including the sixteen engaged by the Japanese Daimios who act as Commissioners. This hotel belongs to Mr. Dobbin, the wealthy builder who has the contracts for the main building and the Art Hall. He is a man of very great influence, and has a clientèle sufficiently large to fill his house, so that he has taken hostages from fortune, and is certain of his success. The Transcontinental is in the same fortunate position, because it is the receiver of the surplus of the Continental. All persons of a certain rank are sure to come to the latter house, and the overflow will be directed to the Centennial Hotel. This makes the matter a speculation whose result has been assured from the beginning. No doubt this is a good thing for those who are engaged in it, but it is excellent for the public also. Those who desire to live out their brief Centennial holiday within a stone's throw of the buildings can be sure of getting good rooms at the Transcontinental by coming first to the Continental, and taking their turn as vacancies occur in the other house. And, moreover, the Transcontinental is the best built, the best arranged, and will assuredly be the best managed of all the Exhibition hotels. The management of Henry Kingsley is a guarantee of that.

Finally comes the Globe Hotel, which I criticised with some plain remarks some time ago, when writing upon the increased hotel accommodation promised. Those strictures created some excitement among the principal stockholders, and there was one gentleman, a Mr. Watson, very well and very favorably known in Philadelphia politics, who insisted that THE TIMES criticisms were founded on facts, and should be acted upon. Accordingly, the advice of Mr. James Breslin, of New-York, who is recognized as one of the leaders of the profession, was sought, and he unhesitatingly corroborated the unfavorable judgment which had been given, and suggested numerous improvements. His assistance was gratefully acknowledged by the proprietors, who offered him $50,000 to run it for the Centennial year, which, however, he did not accept. It has been agreed that it should be managed by Mr. John Rice, of Chicago, who receives a very handsome stipend for his services. But, in my opinion, the Globe can never be anything more than an excursion house, and should be managed from that standpoint. Its inherent defects of enormous size and clumsiness and want of concentration are such that to run it from the basis of a first-class hotel will cost more than even the profits of a Centennial year will bring. Consequently the one hope of profit is to manage it in the rough and ready style of an excursion house.

There is one point with regard to hotels here which must be touched upon, though rather delicate. The fate of the Vienna people, who scared away their guests, ought to be a record kept lively in the souls of the Philadelphians. If all that I hear be true, and I fear it is, for it is corroborated by what I see, the Philadelphians are deliberately preparing to kill the goose that will lay the golden eggs. Every hotel now running proposes to raise its prices to $5 per diem from some date next year. This is ridiculous. That expenses will be increased I admit, and that the price should be raised is but just. But let there be some reason in the ratio of increase. Instead of all the hotels demanding $5 per diem let all raise their rate fifty cents. Let those who charged $4 50 then charge $5, and those who charged $3 raise the tariff to $3 50, but that the latter should charge as the former is a mistake. Why do people go to the cheaper houses now? It certainly is not because they think them as good as the others, but it is because they cannot afford to pay the first-class price. If, now, every hotel in the city is going to demand first-class prices, where are the people with second and third class pockets to go? Are they to be driven to such tenement-houses as the hotels building on the outskirts of the city? I hope these things will be considered in a spirit of common sense and moderation, otherwise Philadelphia will be remembered in history as the city of cannibal love, that invited its guests in order to devour them.

GAR.

TWO INDIAN PROBLEMS.

CIVILIZATION A CHECK ON WARS.

NO GENERAL HOSTILITIES WITH INDIANS AGAIN PROBABLE—THE BLACK HILLS AS A NEW DIFFICULTY—EXTRACTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Indian Commissioner, in his annual report just submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, says:

In my last annual report I ventured the statement that, except under extraordinary provocation, or in circumstances not at all to be apprehended, it is not at all probable that as many as 500 Indian warriors will ever again be mustered at one point for a fight; and with the conflicting interests of the different tribes, and the occupation of the intervening country by advancing settlements, such an event as a general Indian war can never occur in the United States.

During the year passing in review there has been less conflict with Indians than for many previous years. With the exception of the Cheyennes and Comanches, who, at the close of the period covered by my last report, had still refused to surrender to the military, there has been no hostile engagement with the United States troops, and complaints of marauding have been much less than usual. This fact is significant. According to all experience in the management of Indians this year should have been marked for bloody conflicts. White settlements have been brought nearer to wild Indians than ever before. Many disturbing questions have arisen, and with the most warlike and powerful of all the tribes there has been a constant series of irritations which in any previous year would have raised the war cry along a large exposed section of the frontier. The Sioux have been many times represented as about to go out on the war-path, at other times they have been reported as disaffected by bad management of bad agents and goaded by desperation of hunger and cold to an outbreak. Nothing shows the utter want of truth in all these reports more clearly than the fact that when they were brought cheerfully to relinquish a cherished hunting and roaming privilege they requested that nearly all the $25,000 received in compensation for this relinquishment should be expended in cows, horses, harness, and wagons. Such use of money indicates anything but a hostile intent on the part of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Sioux.

It will probably be found necessary to compel the northern non-treaty Sioux, under the leadership of Sitting Bull, who have never yet in any way recognized the United States Government, except by snatching rations occasionally at an agency, and such outlaws from the several agencies as have attached themselves to these same hostiles, to cease marauding and settle down, as the other Sioux have done, at some point. This may occasion some fighting between this band of Indians and the soldiers. There is also a possibility that the Utes in Northern New-Mexico, who are without a home, and are transiently fed at Cimarron and Abiquiu, may before long require coercion by force of arms. But neither of these bands can bring 300 men into the field, and I am led not only to repeat with increased confidence the statement made last year, that a general Indian war is never to occur in the United States, but also to give my opinion that fighting with separate tribes will hereafter be of rare occurrence, and only in the nature of skirmishing.

By the treaty of 1868 the Sioux retained for themselves the right to hunt in Nebraska on any lands north of the North Platte, and on the Republican fork of the Smoky Hill River. By act of Congress, March 3, 1874, $25,000 was appropriated for the purchase from the Sioux of the right to hunt in Nebraska. The negotiations for this purchase, undertaken by a special commission in 1874, having failed to obtain the consent of the Indians, they were renewed during the visit of the Sioux delegation to Washington in May last, and finally consummated in an agreement signed by the chiefs and head men in the presence of their tribe.

The treaty of 1868 also stipulated that "the country north of the North Platte River, in Nebraska, and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains, in Wyoming, should be held and considered unceded Indian territory, and that no white person or persons should be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same; nor, without the consent of the Indians first had or obtained, should pass through the same."

The distinction between the country assigned for a permanent reserve and that described as neutral territory seems never to have been clear to the Sioux mind, and when the north boundary line of Nebraska was surveyed, which by their treaty is made the dividing line between their permanent reserve and the neutral country, they are surprised and troubled to find it running north of their present agencies and of the country which they have always regarded and intended to retain as their own, and they demanded that the surveyor's stakes should be taken up and moved south of the Niobrara River. The negotiations for the cession of this neutral country in addition to that of the hunting rights was thus found to be involved in unexpected difficulty. The Indians attached large value to the rights they were surrendering, and declined to accept the sum appropriated by Congress, except upon the condition that the department would present their claim to Congress for the additional sum of $25,000. This pledge was given to them by the Secretary of the Interior when they entered into the agreement above named, reference to which will show that the attempt to secure the relinquishment of all the neutral country resulted in a compromise, by which the Sioux stipulate for themselves the right of occupation of that portion of Nebraska lying west of the one hundredth meridian, and north of the south divide of the Niobrara River. Good faith with the Indians will, therefore, make it necessary to lay this question before Congress, and ask for the appropriation of the sum of $25,000 for the purpose specified.

The public excitement mentioned in my last report, occasioned by the discovery of gold in that portion of the Sioux reservation known as the Black Hills country, increased to such a degree in the opening of the Spring season as to require action looking toward the purchase of this country from the Sioux proprietors and the opening up of the Big Horn Mountain country for settlement and mining. For this purpose, as well as for completing the negotiation for the relinquishment by the Sioux of their hunting rights in Nebraska and Kansas, a large delegation of this tribe, composed of representatives from those agencies, was brought to Washington in May last for an interview with the President. It was not expected that this interview would conclude the purchase, but that it would be a preliminary step by which the Sioux tribe would become acquainted with the wishes of the Government and its purposes relative to their own necessities and interests. Accordingly, at the request of the delegation, the President sent a commission, of which Hon. W. B. Allison, of the United States Senate, was made Chairman, to negotiate at a general council of the tribe in their own country. No report has yet been received, but I am informed that the negotiations have failed on account of a wide disagreement as to the value of the rights to be relinquished by the Sioux. The report of the commission since received confirms this statement; meanwhile, notwithstanding the stringent prohibitory orders by the military authorities, and in the face of the large military force which has been on duty in and around the Hills during the Summer, probably not less than one thousand miners, with the number rapidly increasing, have made their way into the Sioux country. A migrating association has been organized, laws and regulations have been adopted for mutual protection, individual claims staked out, in the right to which they expect hereafter to be protected by the Government or to protect themselves. In this serious complication there seems to be but one alternative for the Government; either to so increase the military force and adopt such summary means as will insure a strict observance of the treaty rights of the Sioux by preventing all intrusion or to renew the effort of negotiation. However unwilling we may be to confess it, the experience of the past Summer proves either the inefficiency of the United States troops, or the utter impossibility of keeping Americans out of a country where gold is known to exist by any fear of orders or of a cavalry patrol, or by any consideration of the rights of others. The occupation and possession of the Black Hills by white men seems now inevitable, but no reason exists for making this inevitability an occasion of wrong or injury to the Sioux. If an Indian can be possessed of rights of country, either natural or acquired by treaty, this country belongs now to the Sioux; if the Sioux were an independent, self-supporting people, able to claim that hereafter the United States Government should leave them entirely alone, in yearly receipt of such annuities only as the treaty guaranteed, they would be in a position to demand to be left in undisturbed possession of their country, and the moral sense of mankind would sustain the demand; but unfortunately the facts are otherwise. They are not capable of self-support. They are absolute pensioners of the Government in the sum of $1,250,000 annually, above all amounts specified in treaty stipulations. A failure to receive Government rations for a single season would reduce them to starvation. They cannot, therefore, demand to be left alone, and the Government, in granting the large help which the Sioux are obliged to ask, is entitled to ask something of them in return. On this basis of mutual benefit the purchase of the Black Hills must proceed. If, therefore, on the plan of going first to the Indians, all attempts at negotiation have failed, I should respectfully recommend that legislation be now sought from Congress offering a fair and full equivalent for the country lying between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne River, in Dakota.

In order to provide for the question of a fair equivalent for this country, by direction of the President a topographical and geological survey of the Black Hills was ordered, the preliminary report of which, by Walter P. Janney, Mining Engineer in charge, will be found herewith. It furnishes many interesting and important facts respecting a region hitherto almost unknown. Prof. Janney and his assistants are entitled to large credit for the conscientious diligence and thoroughness which are apparent at every point in the work. The aid tendered by the War Department, by the courtesy of the General of the Army, and by Col. Bruce, commanding the escort, has been invaluable to the success of the survey, without which aid no satisfactory results could have been obtained, on account of the limited funds available for this purpose. The report confirmed in a large degree the statements of travelers and explorers and the reports of Gen. Custer's military expedition of last year, and opens a gold field of the area of 800 square miles. And around this gold region, principally to the north, an additional area within the Black Hills country of 3,000 square miles, and this latter embracing along its streams an area equal to 200 square miles finely adapted to agriculture; while the hillsides and elevations contiguous thereto are equally adapted to purposes of grazing, making the whole area of 3,000 square miles of timber, grazing, and arable land of great value for agricultural purposes. According to the findings of this report, if there were no gold in this country to attract the eye of the white man, and the Indians could thus be left to undisturbed occupation of the Black Hills, this region, naturally suited to agriculture and herding, is the one of all others within the boundaries of the Sioux reservation best adapted to their immediate and paramount necessities. I doubt whether any land now remaining in the possession of the General Government offers equal advantages, but it will be found impracticable to utilize the country for the Sioux. So long as gold exists in the same region the agricultural country surrounding the gold fields will be largely regained to support the miners; and to attempt to bring the wild Sioux into proximity to the settlers and miners would be to invite provocation and bloody hostility. These facts concerning the country which the Sioux seem about to be compelled to surrender for the sake of promoting the mining and agricultural interests of the white men, have an important bearing upon the question of compensation that shall be allowed for their lands; for it must be borne in mind that unless the Sioux nation becomes extinct, of which there is no probability, the time is close upon them when they must have just such an opportunity for self-support as that which is now known to be offered them in the Black Hills; and if for the want of another such country they are obliged to begin civilization under increased disabilities, humanity as well as equity demands that such disability shall be compensated by increased aid from the Government, and to avoid the perils of future legislation, or want of legislation, the compensation should be provided for and fixed at the time when we are taking away their valuable lands. The fact that these Indians are making but little if any use of the Black Hills has no bearing upon the question of what is a fair equivalent for the surrender of these rare facilities for farming and grazing. They are children, utterly unable to comprehend their own great necessities just ahead; they cannot, therefore, see that the country which now only furnishes them lodge poles and a few antelope has abundant resources for their future wants, when they shall cease to be barbarous pensioners upon the Government and begin to provide for their own living. Their ignorance of themselves and of true values makes the stronger appeal to our sense of what is right and fair. The true equivalent to be offered the Sioux as helpless wards of the Government for the Black Hills will be found by estimating what 800 square miles of gold fields are worth to us, and what 3,000 square miles of timber, agricultural, and grazing lands are worth to them.

A PANEGYRIC ON THE POPE.

WHAT CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY THINKS OF HIS HOLINESS—THE SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Yesterday morning, for the first time since his return from Rome, Cardinal McCloskey publicly took part in religious services in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by assisting at the 8 o'clock mass and at a solemn high mass at 10:30 o'clock. At the 8 o'clock mass prayers were offered for the recovery of Mr. Charles O'Conor. At the high mass the Cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity.

Cardinal McCloskey was clad in his official vestments, and took his seat on the throne at the south side of the altar, having on either side of him Vicar General Quinn and the Abbe Valois. Rev. Father Farley was the celebrant, assisted by Rev. Fathers Kean and Hogan as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The choral services were conducted by Prof. Henry Schmitz, aided by Mme. Bredelli, soprano; Mme. Ellenmeich, alto; Mr. Bersin, tenor, and Mr. Wichs, basso. The principal features were the "Messe Solennelle," by Rossini, in A minor, the "Te Deum Laudamus," by Prof. Gustavus Schmitz, composed for and sung for the first time at the ceremony of imposing the beretta; and the singing at the offertory, by Mme. Bredelli, of "O Salutaris," by Rossini. The Te Deum, which was sung as a thanksgiving for the Cardinal's safe return, was magnificently rendered.

The gospel of the day was from the twenty-first chapter of St. Luke, referring to Christ's second coming. After the Cardinal had read the gospel he addressed the congregation, saying that they would not, he was sure, expect of him, while hardly yet recovered from the effects of a tedious voyage across the Atlantic, the delivery of a sermon drawn from the gospel of the day. But little prepared as he was, he felt that he should be wanting in a just consideration for his audience, as well as justice to himself, were he not to seize upon the earliest opportunity to say a few words, if only to give expression to his heartfelt joy at finding himself once more among his flock, and at his accustomed seat to perform the duties of his office. It was his first duty to give fervent thanks to the merciful Father who had watched over him, shielded him from accident, and conducted him in all his journey in safety, and permitted his return in the fullness of health. Next, he would give thanks to all in his charge in his diocese for their earnest prayers and kind and sympathetic wishes during his absence. He was confident that the words they cared most to hear from him were in relation to the Holy Father. He had been permitted to enjoy the privilege of being seated with the Holy Father in private converse, had heard his words addressed daily to the hundreds who flock to see him, and he was much impressed with the moral grandeur and sublime dignity of the holy head of their beloved Church. No one could come within that holy presence without being struck with reverential awe. A radiance seemed to go forth from the Holy Father's countenance that lighted up the scenes around him. A melody was in his tone that went to the hearts of all. He stood in his captivity greater than all the Princes or potentates of this world. There was that belonging to him which showed that he was divinely appointed to be Christ's Vicar on earth. He seemed to feel himself the tender father of his flock, and this tender feeling extended to all mankind. When he felt compelled to rebuke those who were inflicting so much injury on himself and the Church, there was piety in his tones, and a wish that they might be converted from the error of their ways. This chosen one of God had, almost from the beginning, to bear a crown of thorns, and to bear, with Christ Himself, his cross up, up, the hill of Calvary. Yet, amid all, he bore himself with a modest, calm serenity that was almost cheerful. His paternal heart had been wrung from day to day by seeing priests driven from their flocks, and the persecuting and unrelenting hand of irreligious power rising to choke the life out of the Church; and the benevolent light of his countenance would have long since been extinguished had it been in the power of man to do it. Heaven and earth might pass away, but God's Church would not pass away, nor the gates of hell prevail against it. Notwithstanding the efforts that had been made against the Church, it was stronger to-day than ever it was. The flocks were now more faithful and tender and loving toward the head of the Church than they were before. Those who had faltered, or who had deserted, had previously been more of an incumbrance than an aid, and the tests applied had brought out in bold relief the fidelity of the faithful ones. As Christianity was in the beginning strengthened by trial and tribulation, so it was now. It was well, he said, that they should consider the suffering of their brethren in less favored lands, for they did not know how soon it might be their own lot to suffer with them. They should be ready at all times, and under all circumstances, to show their faith and stand by the Holy Father. The Cardinal closed with a solemn invocation to parents to train up their children in the Church, and a request for contributions to further the completion of the new Cathedral.

The appeal for contributions was responded to by a liberal collection.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, Nov. 28.—The brig Canrobert, from Glace Bay for Halifax, coal-laden, was wrecked on Friday night during a snow-storm, near Arichot. The vessel is a total loss. The crew was saved. The James Duncan is again reported ashore in the Strait of Canso. Capt. Terrio, schooner Annie, of the Magdalen Islands fleet, reports he met gale of 17th midway between Magdalen Islands and Prince Edward Island. He lost one man overboard. Vessel was driven around Cape North and made Aubacque, Newfoundland, and reached Louisburg on the 21st inst. Schooner A. P. anchored, and schooner Swift, of the same fleet, arrived at Louisburg. Both vessels lost deck loading during the same gale, and were several days without fresh water. Two thousand feet of road near St. Peter's was carried away by the sea during the late storm, leaving nothing to show that a railway was ever there.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Signal Service Observer at Cape May reports that the three-masted schooner Mary Freeland, of Greenport, Long Island, 398 tons, from Boston for Philadelphia, in ballast, struck on Cold Spring Bar three miles from Cape May City, yesterday evening. She was assisted by Life Saving Station No. 39, and got off this morning without any apparent damage.

HALIFAX, Nov. 28.—The ship Rising Sun, from Quebec, for Bristol, timber laden, arrived at St. Johns, New-Foundland, on the 22d inst., waterlogged, with sails and some yards gone. She reports seeing three other timber-laden ships outside St. Johns damaged.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Jose Leon Rodriguez, cigar-maker, was found dead in bed at No. 169 Greene street yesterday.

The second annual ball of the Albion Society will be given in Irving Hall on Monday, Dec. 6.

William Millen, aged twenty-six, of the steam-ship Nereus, fell from the mast to the deck yesterday, and was fatally injured.

The fair in aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls is still open at No. 28 Union square. It will be continued until Dec. 7.

Christian Morris, while drunk, yesterday, fell from the roof of his residence, No. 211 Elizabeth street, to the sidewalk, and was dangerously injured.

A children's fair will be given by the Madison Avenue Sunday-school, at the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street, this afternoon and evening.

It is said that a movement is on foot in this City to organize an expedition to the Arctic regions for the purpose of searching for the records left by Sir John Franklin.

Mr. De Cordova will deliver a lecture on "The Law in re Midge vs. Pidge," in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital, in Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Rev. N. Bjerring will deliver a lecture on "The Oriental Church and Its Friendly Relations to Other Religious Bodies" in Association Hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

A lecture entitled "England and Rome" was delivered at Cooper Institute last night by Rev. Henry Anderson, under the auspices of the New-York Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association.

John Scannell, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that he saw "the mercy of Providence" in his acquittal. He also said that he felt in his conscience that he had done nothing that was wrong.

A ladies' fair in aid of the Yorkville branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be opened this evening at Parepa Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, and will be kept open until Dec. 4.

Two boys, Frederick Stokes and William Smith, aged respectively ten and eleven years, were held in $1,000 bail each, by Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $54 from the mother of young Stokes.

At the meeting of the Medico-Legal Society which will be held to-morrow evening corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Mr. Clark Bell, the retiring President, will deliver his farewell address, and Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, who succeeds him, will deliver his inaugural.

Prof. P. W. Bedford, Professor in the College of Pharmacy, will commence a course of lectures on Pharmacy at the New-York Free Medical College for Women, No. 51 St. Mark's place, on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and will continue on succeeding Tuesday evenings. The lectures are free to all.

All but one of the necessary creditors of Ford & Co., publishers, of No. 27 Park place, have signed the proposition for a composition on a basis of thirty per cent., and Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, the Register in bankruptcy, will submit the matter to the United States District Court this week for confirmation.

Thomas Rupert and Edward McQuade, two ash men employed by the Police Department, were arrested on Saturday night last and brought before Justice Morgan yesterday on the charge of stealing barrels and boxes after emptying their contents into their carts. They were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

At a regular meeting of the Society Independencia de Cuba held last evening at Masonic Hall, in East Thirteenth street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. J. Govantis; Vice President, Dr. E. Agramonte; Treasurer, Edwardo Galo, and second Vice President, Francisco Mearrero.

The steam-ship Hermann, which left Bremen on Nov. 13 and Southampton on Nov. 16, and the White Star steam-ship Celtic, which left Liverpool on Nov. 18 and Queenstown on Nov. 19, reached this port yesterday, the latest news thus received being fresher by five days' date. We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for valued additions to our European files.

Deputy Coroners Cushman and Mangin yesterday evening made a post-mortem examination in the case of Matthew Creevy, the gate-keeper on Blackwell's Island, murdered by some unknown person on Friday last. Death was found to have resulted from fracture of the skull. A jury will be empaneled in the case at No. 312 East Twenty-fourth street, to-day, by Coroner Woltman.

WEST SIDE MISSION WORK.

The tenth anniversary of the founding of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, was celebrated yesterday. After the usual morning service, Rev. Thomas H. Sill preached a sermon, and afterward gave the following statistics in regard to the work of the chapel during the past year: contributions for objects immediately connected with the chapel, such as the poor, &c., $2,123 13; for missionary purposes, $310 35; for charitable institutions, $65 36; for educational institutions, $40; for societies, $41 81. Total, $2,580 65. Within the year there were 99 baptisms, 48 confirmations, 51 marriages and 81 burials in the chapel. The Sunday-school has steadily increased, and there are now forty teachers and nearly 500 scholars. The industrial school for girls has twenty teachers, and 150 scholars, and at the day school there are 2 teachers and 125 scholars. Connected with the chapel there are four societies, all of which were organized for charitable purposes. The Missionary Union, a society of adults who sew for the poor, has made a number of garments during the year and has collected a considerable sum of money. The St. Agnes Guild and the Guild of St. Barnabas are composed of boys and girls, and the Guild of St. Chrysostom supply all the poor who apply with coal at a cheap rate, to be paid for in installments. There are also other societies, guilds, and associations connected with the chapel. During the ten years a total of $19,343 90 has been contributed for charitable and missionary purposes. The chapel has two clergymen constantly at work among the poor and the sick; has two daily services and five Sunday services, with pews absolutely free. The corporation of Trinity Church pays the general expenses of the chapel.

POST OFFICE WORK.

The work of the New-York Post Office has been increased beyond expectation since the removal to the new building. The mails on Thursday last may be taken as a fair criterion of the work now performed daily by the Post Office officials. On that morning there were made up and dispatched from the office in this City 400 lock-pouches containing letters, and 1,485 canvas sacks of newspapers and other printed matter. The following table shows the lines by which this large quantity of mail matter was dispatched:

Train.	Letter pouches.	Newspaper sacks.	Total.
Fast Mail	90	775	865
Limited Mail	52	243	295
North Mail	35	69	104
South Mail	108	161	269
East Mail	76	193	269
West Mail	39	44	83
Total	400	1,485	1,885

The above comprised the outgoing mails only. In addition to these there were made up and dispatched to the up-town stations, for City delivery by carriers, eighty-one pouches of letters and sixty-five sacks of printed matter.

A GAMBLING-HOUSE BROKEN UP.

On Friday night last Officer McNamara, of the Fourteenth Precinct, having been detailed from the Central Office, entered the premises No. 152 Thompson street, in disguise. While there he witnessed the progress of the game called "black and red." Carefully identifying the general appearance of the banker and register, he left, and on Saturday night, in company with Officer James McClellan, he "raided" the premises and interrupted the game while it was in full blast, taking into custody Peter Smith, the banker and proprietor of the place, and Walter Childs, of No. 152 Elizabeth street; Joseph Collins, of No. 98 Stanton street, and John Kelly, of No. 50 Grand street, three colored assistants, together with a number of negroes, who were either participating in or watching the game. The prisoners were yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, and, on the affidavit of Officer McClellan, the four named were committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer. The other prisoners were discharged, there being no evidence to inculpate them.

THE CHAIN-GANG.

The following persons were removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during last week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Peter Haggerty, burglary, two years and six months; Anton Fugen, burglary, five years; John Duffy, burglary, two years and six months; David Murphy, burglary, three years and six months; John Haggerty, burglary, two years and six months; James Kelly, grand larceny, five years; John Brady, grand larceny, one year and six months; John Bradley, petit larceny from person, two years; John Tobin, petit larceny from person, three years; Albert D. Wadham, selling obscene literature, one year and $500 fine; Charles McCabe, obscene literature, two years and $1,000 fine; John Ancong, felonious assault, one year and six months; Solomon Marlheim, grand larceny, four years; Thomas Maher, felonious assault, five years; Abraham M. Van Cleef, grand larceny, two years; John O'Hara, burglary, three years; William Powers, grand larceny, two years and six months; Richard Reeth, grand larceny, three years; Christopher Barry, grand larceny, four years; Herman Geil, grand larceny, three years; James Palmer, burglary, two years and six months; Thomas Harrington, illegal voting, one year and six months; George Hoffman, forgery, four years and six months; John Sidney Smith, robbery, ten years.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

R. J. Gatling, of Hartford, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Congressman George A. Bagley, of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Union Square Hotel.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman Charles P. Thompson, of Massachusetts, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Charles Daniels, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressmen Alpheus S. Williams and George H. Durand, of Michigan, are at the St. James Hotel.

Baron R. Osten Sacken, of Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. George F. Winslow, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHILDREN OF NEW-YORK.

Aunt Fanny again appeals to the children of New-York to look over their last year's toys and see what they can send her for the little children in the Infant Asylum and in St. Mary's Hospital. A most liberal contribution was made last year, and Aunt Fanny was enabled to gladden the hearts of many little ones who would have had no Christmas presents had it not been for the kindness of the children who responded to her appeal. Old toys, old books, new toys and books, and old and new clothes, and money may be sent. Address Mrs. Fanny Barrow, No. 178 Madison street.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

The Honolulu (Hawaii) *Commercial Advertiser* of the 13th inst. says: "The ship Syren, from Boston, brought nine persons (including the Captain) picked up at sea off Cape Horn, being part of the ship's company of the Albert Gallatin, of Liverpool, abandoned at sea. Capt. Groves, of the lost ship, reports that he left Antwerp for Callao on the 29th of April, in ballast, there being thirty souls on board. The voyage was prosperous until off Cape Horn, where, on the 2d of August, the rudder was carried away. From that time until the 15th was spent in ineffectual endeavors to rig a steering apparatus, and on the evening of that day, as the ship was within a short distance of the rocky shore of Ildefonso, upon which she was drifting, she was abandoned, all hands taking to two boats. In one was Capt. Groves, his wife and two children, the second mate, and four seamen. The other boat carried the first mate and twenty seamen, and she was not seen by the Captain after leaving the ship. Aug. 16 they effected a landing on Hermit Island, where they remained until the 25th; then two days in the boat, looking anxiously for a sail, and four days on another island, suffering meantime severely from cold and wet. The allowance of food per diem was one and a half cracker to each person, and two pounds of salt beef divided among nine. Water was obtained from melted snow gathered on the rocks. Eighteen days after abandoning the ship the boat was picked up by the Syren. Capt. Groves and his family and the rescued seamen speak in the highest terms of the kind and generous treatment received by them from Capt. Newell, his officers, and crew."

DISCOVERY AT JERUSALEM.

The London *Athenæum* has the following: A curious archæological discovery has just been made at Jerusalem. The proprietor of a piece of ground outside the city, 150 yards north of the Damascus Gate, and on the west of the north road, while digging a cistern on his property, came upon a rock twelve and a half feet below the surface. It appeared to him to sound hollow when struck. He broke it through, and found beneath a series of sepulchral rock-cut chambers. They present nothing remarkable in their structure, and consist of two irregular quadrilateral vaults, one of them being 15 feet long by 10 feet broad and 8 feet high, together with a third, the plan of which is at present imperfect, and, under the smaller of the two vaults, another, with three *loculi* occupying the whole of its area excavated to a depth of 10 feet below the first. But in the larger chamber was found a stone chest, of very unusual dimensions, which contained, when discovered, human bones. It is cut from a single stone, measures 7 feet 7 inches in length, 2 feet 8 inches in breadth, and is 3 feet 2 inches in height. It stands upon four feet, and has the rim cut to receive the lid, portions of which, or what were believed to be portions, were lying in the chamber. The rock roof of the vault has been cut away to admit the chest, which Dr. Chaplin thinks is of much later date than the tombs. He suggests that it was constructed to hold a wooden or leaden coffin, since rifled and removed. Near to this spot, and perhaps over it, stood the church dedicated to St. Stephen. "Is it possible," asks Dr. Chaplin, "that we have here the last resting-place of Eudocia?" An excellent plan, with sections, has been made of these tombs by Herr Schick.

A QUEBEC CENTENARIAN.

The Quebec *Mercury* of the 25th inst. says: "To-day an old veteran of the War of 1812 reached the ripe age of 100 years. His name is Augustain Doyer, and he wears a medal given him by the British Government in commemoration of his part in the battle of Chateaugay. He visited the House to-day and had an interview with Mr. Speaker Fortin, who gave him a seat in his gallery. He is still active enough to walk two miles per day."

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27.—Printing Cloths market more active during the past week, with larger sales of spot goods and more inquiry for futures, prices ruling steady at 4⅜c.; 10 days, for spots, and 4½c. 60 days, for future delivery, standard and extra 64x64; sales of the week foot up 135,600 pieces.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. G. B. Blanchard, Mr. Reed, Mrs. Reed, Sr., Mrs. Edward Crossley, Miss B. M. Snyder, Miss J. F. Corbett, Hugh Jennings, Mrs. Jane Jennings, F. T. Lockwood, Alonzo Bliss, S. T. Maddox, J. Koch, Albert Biever, John Hanifin, H. A. Crampton, H. B. Western, William Kirkpatrick, Capt. J. Hotham, J. M. Thompson, J. B. Loveland, J. Dickenson, John Whitworth, Edward Brown, Robert Petrie, G. R. Lerford, G. McGowan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:03 | Sun sets.....4:35 | Moon rises..5:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:34 | Gov. Island.9:23 | Hell Gate..10:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Nov. 28.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen Nov. 13 and Southampton 16th, with mdse. and 230 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; Nov. 20, lat. 50, lon. 34 56, passed bark Brazil, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Arcadia, (Br.,) Craig, Catacolo, Greece, Oct. 14, Patras 16th, Messina 21st, Milazzo 22d, Palermo 28th, and Gibraltar Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced a succession of S.W. gales the entire passage; Nov. 26, 250 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Gellert, hence, for Hamburg.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Daniels, Savannah Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passenger to Metropolitan Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool Nov. 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 26 cabin and 224 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Ship Chas. Luling, (Br.,) Wicke, Bremen 45 ds., in ballast to Charles Luling & Co. Came a northern passage and had heavy S. W. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 10 ds. W. of the banks. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Ship Heetanooga, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Johnson, Liverpool Oct. 27, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Marco Polo, (Ital.,) Garagnin, Limerick 44 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Nov. 7, lat. 41 48, lon. 44, encountered a gale from N. W. lasting 24 hours, veering to S. W., during which lost sails and stove bulwarks.

Bark Leif Eriksen, (Norw.,) Mathiesen, London Oct. 20, in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Andreas, (Russ.,) Larsen, Belfast 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Mattie B. Russell, (of Portland,) York, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Astrea, (Ger.,) Lindemann, Rio Janeiro Oct. 8, with coffee to Meyer Bros. & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Schr. Annie Cotter, ——, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Carrie W. Eastman, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Seth M. Todd, Godfrey, Calais, with lath to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Adam Bowlby, Jellison, Ellsworth, with staves to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Luella A. Snow, Pillsbury, Bangor, with lumber for Camden, N. J.

Schr. Eagle, Shaw, Hallowell, with granite to master.

Schr. Mary Knight, Foster, Newburyport.

Schr. Belle Crowell, Handy, Boston.

Schr. Paragon, Derby, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James L. Newton, Stover, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. William Connors, French, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. L. Oliver, Darcy, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Trefethen, Somerset.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Somerset.

Schr. Globe, Kane, Somerset.

Schr. Judge Tenney, Kent, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ceres, Alley, New-Bedford.

Schr. Restless, Burnham, New-Bedford.

Schr. Amelia Augusta, Mott, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, New-Bedford.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Susan E. Nash, Nash, Westerly.

Schr. Henry Alberta, Henny, Newport.

Schr. Thomas Cooper, Hogan, Newport.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Newport.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Williams, Newport.

Schr. J. H. Youman, Reed, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. Brandywine, King, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ann S. Brown, Crowell, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Wright, Young, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. Xebec, Shropshire, Fall River.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Sunnyside, Ward, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. Success, Pierson, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. Clark, Northrup, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. Muskee, Paull, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, New-London.

Schr. Freddie Eaton, Hall, Norwich.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Foster, Norwich.

Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Norwich for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. M. Fitzpatrick, Cranmer, Norwich for Philadelphia.

Schr. Vandalia, Saddler, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Annie Edith, Murray, Fairhaven.

Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Hyer, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida Palmer, Palmer, New-Haven.

Schr. Eclipse, Samuels, New-Haven.

Schr. Pioneer, Wilson, New-Haven.

Schr. Curtis Goodwin, Arnold, New-Haven.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Fall River.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Cranmer, New-Haven.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Newburg.

Schr. Geo. B. Markel, Shropshire, New-Haven for Trenton.

Schr. J. B. Carrington, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary W. Griffin, Stocking, Middletown, Conn. for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Mapes, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Helen M. Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Freestone, Selsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. B. F. Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Alida, Brown, Hyannis.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Daggett, Greenport.

Schr. Henry Clay, Cone, Greenport.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Norton, Greenport.

Schr. John Manlove, Colbarth, East Greenwich.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Arnold, East Greenwich.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.

FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

EMBRACING

Every Article in the Line

DRESSING-CASES AND WORK-BOXES

TOILET ARTICLES,

LONDON SILK UMBRELLAS

NOVELTIES,

FOR

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF THE CHOICEST KIND.

NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,

NEAR BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS, &c.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.

ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST.,

OFFERS

$100,000

WORTH of goods from the great peremptory auction sale at about one-half the usual price.

LARGE ADDITIONS WEEKLY.

THE LARGEST RETAIL STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.

300 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at $1 per pair, worth $2 25.

400 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at $1 50 per pair, worth $3.

200 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at $2 50 per pair, worth $4 75.

1,000 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS ranging from $3 per pair, to the very finest imported.

100 pairs GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS at $5 per pair usually sold at $9.

REAL LACE CURTAINS AT $7 50 PER PAIR.

300 DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF REAL LACE CURTAINS,

ranging from $10 to the very FINEST IMPORTED, at LESS THAN GOLD COST of importation.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACE from 15c. to 90c. per yard.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS and TASSELS for trimming LAMBREQUINS and DRAPERIES, EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE COVERS.

CORNICES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

CARPETS.

500 rolls TOP BRUSSELS at $1.10, usually sold at $1.35.

Just out of bond, an extensive assortment of the most superb designs in AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, VELVETS, and BODY BRUSSELS.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN OILCLOTHS, all widths, from 40c. upward.

DRUGGETS in every description.

DECKER BROTHERS.

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS

ARE

MATCHLESS.

33 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. They take the lead in all first-class instruments, and are unrivaled in every particular of excellence and durability and mechanism in every detail.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

PRICES REASONABLE. TERMS EASY.

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

for a short time only, by the

IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS

COMBINATION,

599 BROADWAY, 599

(near Houston st.,)

will open on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, a select stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Just Imported from Paris, Vienna, &c.

Also a large assortment of

SWISS CARVINGS.

Every article marked in plain figures.

The public is respectfully invited to call.

Don't buy your Holiday Presents before you have seen our goods.

Opening day of the Importers' and Manufacturers' Combination, 599 BROADWAY, near Houston st., on Wednesday, Dec. 1.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES!

New and Artistic Designs.

Manufactured Expressly for Our House.

MANTEL SETS.

BRONZE CLOCKS, with Side Ornaments.

MARBLE CLOCKS—Inlaid Medallions.

MARBLE AND MALACHITE, with Compotes to match.

BRONZE BIRDS. SILVER-BRONZE BUSTS.

INKSTANDS. CARD RECEIVERS. TABLES.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS.

No. 19 Maiden lane. Nos. 20 and 22 John st.

E. D. BASSFORD'S

COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK.

The leading HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, WOOD WARE, CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN, IRON, COPPER, and SILVERWARE stores in the city.

COOKING UTENSILS, CHINA, &c., &c.

Call or send for new Illustrated Catalogue and Price List—free by mail.